The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7639. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS

WASHINGTON.

MR. PINCHBACK REFUSED A SEAT.

TERMINATION OF THE LONG CONTEST FOR THE VACANT LOUISIANA SEAT IN THE SENATE—THE VOTE AGAINST PINCHBACK 32 TO 29—GOV. KELLOGG TO APPOINT A SENATOR AT ONCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Pinchback case is finally settled by the defeat of the claimant. The closing scenes in this long contest for a seat in the Senate were hardly interesting. Early in the day an effort was made to postpone action, but after a short debate the opposing elements succeeded, by a vote of 39 to 21, in preventing the postponement. A running debate then took place, Gen. Logan in favor of and Mr. Paddock against the claimant making the only set speeches of the day. After Gen. Logan concluded, Mr. Morton made a last strong appeal for Pinchback, intimating that if he had not been a colored man he would have been admitted long ago. He also said that the Democrats had had their side of the case ably argued for them by Republicans, who had thrown the benefit of a doubt in favor of the Democrats instead of their own party, which Democrats never did, for they never had any doubts when their party was to be affected by their action. This brought Mr. Edmunds to his feet, and he declared that the question of color was not in the case, but that it was solely a question of law which Mr. Morton could not separate from his party prejudices. Mr. Anthony then made a few remarks favorable to Pinchback, and the yeas and nays were demanded upon Mr. Edmunds' amendment to the original resolution, which declared Pinchback not entitled to a seat. There were few persons in the galleries at this time, but those who were became deeply interested, and during the vote there was perfect quiet. When it was announced that Mr. Edmunds' amendment declaring Pinchback not entitled to the seat was adopted by a vote of 32 to 29, there was a little noisy congratulation on the Democratic side, and slight applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the President. The resolution as amended was then adopted by the same vote, and the case of Pinchback was thus finally settled. Besides the solid vote of Democrats, twenty-seven in number, Messrs. Edmunds and Morrill, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; Paddock, of Nebraska, and Christiancy, of Michigan, Republicans, voted against the claimant. Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, refused to vote. As the vote was taken, the following pairs on this question were announced: Mr. Alcorn with Mr. Bogy, Mr. Oglesby with Mr. Booth, Mr. Clayton with Mr. Goldthwaite, Mr. Wright with Mr. Dawes, Mr. Wadleigh with Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin. Gen. Burnside was absent without a pair.

If Pinchback had been admitted he would have been entitled to draw immediately his pay, mileage, and allowances since March 3, 1873, amounting to upward of $17,000. The Senate, in consideration of his trouble and expense, will probably vote him a portion of this amount. Gov. Kellogg is expected to appoint a Senator immediately, who will, without doubt, be admitted to fill the vacancy from Louisiana which has existed for over three years. Other matters are now absorbing so much interest that there is little discussion concerning the effect of the decision of Pinchback's case. Mr. Morton is said to regard the defeat as more damaging to the Republican Party than the exposures concerning Belknap. Republicans generally do not take such a view of it, but think that, politically, the rejection will have little effect upon one party or the other. Prof. Langston, one of the foremost representatives of the colored men in the country, says it will not change a vote among the negroes.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A WITNESS IS BROUGHT TO THE BAR AND FAINTS FROM NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A very extraordinary scene, painful and melodramatic, occurred on the floor of the House to-day. Mr. Elchias B. Wolf was yesterday remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the Committee on Naval Affairs, before which committee he was a witness. To-day the Sergeant at Arms brought the witness to the bar of the House. It was observed as Wolf walked down the main aisle toward the Clerk's desk that he was very nervous and excited. As he stood in front of the Speaker, in full view of the House and crowded galleries, conscious that all eyes in the Chamber were fixed upon him, his nervousness became so great that he was forced to step back and lean for support upon Mr. Chittenden's desk, which is in the front row. The Sergeant at Arms, observing his weakness, had a chair placed in the open space directly fronting the Speaker, into which the witness sank. As Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, commenced to address the House preparatory to introducing a resolution discharging Wolf from custody, he moved uneasily in his seat, and finally leaned his head upon his right hand supported by his elbow on the arm of the chair. Mr. Whitthorne had not spoken more than thirty words when Wolf uttered a cry, threw up his arms, and slid from the chair to the floor, his form assuming the rigidity of a corpse. This produced intense excitement upon the floor and in the galleries. A number of members rushed to the relief of the sufferer, but by direction of the Speaker all retired, except two or three, who, under direction of Senator Conover, who is a physician by profession, and who fortunately chanced to be in the House, continued to render the necessary aid to the prostrate man. Before it was known Senator Conover was in the House Speaker Kerr requested that if there was a physician present in the galleries he would come forward. In about five minutes the spasm passed off, and Wolf was carried from the Chamber to an adjoining room, where he soon recovered, and was taken home. In view of the physical weakness and mental excitement of the witness, and the fact that he had previously purged himself of contempt by testifying fully before the committee, the propriety of parading him before the Bar of the House was very questionable.

WHAT WOLF IS SAID TO HAVE TESTIFIED TO BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The testimony of Wolf before the Committee on Naval Affairs is designed to be kept a profound secret, and it was taken with closed doors and under strict injunctions. Of course, members of the committee disclose only so much as they please, and those of them who have the disposition to make up by winks and nods for the paucity of the information which they give in words. The important facts concerning the testimony, however, seem to be as follows: Wolf swore that he paid $5,000 to each of two clerks in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, one being Henriques, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, and the other a clerk named Patterson. He explains the purpose of the payments as follows: S. P. Brown & Co. made certain bids for supplies, and made them purposely much lower than the cost of the articles. When all the bids advertised for were opened, they were looked over and compared, and the award was made to S. P. Brown & Co. as the lowest bidders. After the award was made it was the custom not to refer to the bids, except the successful one, which was taken from its pigeonhole and made the basis of the written contract. The payments to these clerks were for abstracting the bids of Brown after the award was made, and before the contract was drawn, and bringing them to Brown's office, where they were increased to such an amount as promised the desired profits. Then the bids were replaced, and when the contracts were drawn they were, of course, based on the raised figures. In reply to this testimony, S. P. Brown says that Wolf was discharged from their employment for embezzling money from the firm; that they never had any dealings with this bureau, except to furnish coal on one occasion, on which they lost thirty cents per ton. He denies the reported story from beginning to end. There is also a report that Wolf testified that a certain blind entry on the books of Brown & Co. showed that the amount charged was paid to Mrs. Robeson. This is denied by two or three members of the committee, both Democrats and Republicans, who unite in asserting that not a scrap of evidence reflected in the remotest degree upon Secretary Robeson. As long as Democratic committees choose to make their star chamber investigations after the manner which was four years ago broken up at their demand and the demand of the press of the country, it will be impossible in the reports of the evidence given to do justice to parties interested. This probably, is one reason for persisting in secret investigations, since there is no end of justice which would not be equally well served, except in very extreme cases, by making the investigations public. As in the case of the Pacific Mail investigation, when secrecy is demanded there would be no difficulty for the time being in securing the confidence that is necessary.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S RESIGNATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS DESIRE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day sent a communication to Secretary Fish requesting to be informed whether Minister Schenck departed from London upon leave of absence, as announced by him in the London papers. The committee have also asked to be informed of the date of resignation of Minister Schenck, and the date of acceptance; whether any correspondence has passed between Minister Schenck and the British Government touching the alleged charges against him, and whether any communication has been received from the British Government by the State Department touching Minister Schenck's recall.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FROM THE YEAR 1789 TO 1875.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The gross receipts of the Government from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861, were $2,263,660,610, and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, $12,709,645,060. The receipts during the former period of seventy-eight and one-third years being seventeen and eight-tenths per cent. of the latter period of fifteen years. The gross expenditures for the first period were $2,230,947,173, and for the latter period $12,566,892,570, the former period being seventeen and seven-tenths of the latter. Taking the early Administrations, inclusive of Jackson's, as a basis of calculation, the Republican Party should have lost $160,000,000 by defalcations since they came into power, to equal the percentage of defalcations in the Administrations from Washington to Jackson inclusive. When the entire statement is completed, it will be shown that the percentage of losses to expenditures during the last fifteen years has not reached one-tenth of the percentage of losses in the seventy-eight previous years.

THE EMMA MINE.

STATEMENT OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE M'KEAN, OF UTAH.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Chief Justice McKean, in a memorial sent to Washington, dated Salt Lake City, March 1, speaking of James E. Lyon's testimony in the Schenck investigation, says:

"This testimony, so far as it inculpates me, is made up of lies without containing one truth. This man Lyon, in the Fall of 1870, brought a suit in my court in Utah against the owners of the Emma Mine. He failed in an attempt to bribe me with $100,000. He failed to make a case entitling him to an injunction. He then went to Washington, and under the pretense of retaining them as counsel, attempted to bribe men in high places to exert their political influence to secure my removal from the bench. He failed with some of them, and the conspiracy failed. But he set afloat the falsehood that in the litigation between the Silver Shield Mining Company and the Velocipede Mining Company I had tried a case in which I was interested. That slander has been again and again stamped into the ground. And I declare that neither while on the bench nor before I was on the bench did I own one share or one dollar in any tunnel mining company in the world, nor in any mine, save 200 feet in the Silver Shield Mine in which I was located without my knowledge or procurement. In swearing that the other Justices were joint partners in the Emma Mine interests, I believe Lyon commits perjury, as I know he commits perjury in regard to me. If my testimony is necessary, either before the committee or a grand or petit jury, I pray that the proper officers summon me. A few weeks hence will suit my convenience better than now."

THE KENTUCKY RAILROAD CLAIM.

WHAT THE RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT SHOW.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The records of the War Department in regard to the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad show that it was not (as has been published) rejected by Secretary Stanton, nor by either of his successors. The road was paid the so-called "military rates" from 1862 to 1864, but received all such payments under written protest, claiming that it was entitled to be treated in the same manner as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which in consequence of being within the region of hostile operations were paid nearly full freight rates charged to individuals during the same period. It was shown that this road, running from Covington to Lexington, was in proportion to its total amount of business as much subjected to increased expenses by the incursions and occupation of the enemy as either of the roads above named; but, in the final settlement allowed by Secretary Belknap, it was paid for its services at lower rates than either of them. Gen. Meigs recommended, in August, 1864, that the Kentucky Central Railroad should be paid for future services the rates it claimed for the two previous years, which was done, but took the ground that the accounts were closed for the preceding period. The company controverted this position by reference to their protests and uncertainties had with the Quartermaster, from whom they had received the partial payments, and this portion of the claim remained unsettled until the Fall of 1870. In the meantime the road had been sold by its bondholders, and bought in by Mr. Bowler, of Cincinnati, who become immediately involved in litigation concerning it, and upon his death further delays occured, until Mr. George H. Pendleton, as his executor again asked the still pending claim to be considered. Gen. Meigs renewed his former objection, and Secretary Belknap thereupon referred the case to Gen. Dunn, then the law officer of the War Department, who after giving it a careful examination during the several months it remained in his office, reported upon the questions involved and recommended the payment of the claim. This report was approved by Secretary Belknap May 29, 1871, and after consideration by the Third Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury, who had power to overrule the Secretary, the claim was, on their approval, paid on June 12, 1871. The grounds upon which this favorable action was taken are fully set forth in Gen. Dunn's report, which is now understood to be in the possession of the Congressional Committee.

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

MR. STRAHAN AND THE LOBBYISTS—SALARIES OF OFFICIALS IN NEW-YORK—THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE—DEBATE ON THE ITEM FOR REVISING THE STATUTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Strahan rose to a question of privilege in reference to an article which appeared in the New-York *World*, and in which it was stated that a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee, who had also been a member of the Assembly of 1872, had refrained from calling certain lobbyists before the late Investigating Committee, and had failed to name well-known lobbyists because he feared that certain transactions of his, while a member of the Legislature of 1872, would be exposed. In continuation, Mr. Strahan said that he was the only member of the Judiciary Committee who had also been a member of the Assembly in 1872. He assumed therefore that the above charge was made against him, and he desired to state that if he was correct in the assumption, that the charge was false in every particular, a lie out of whole cloth, a statement which was untrue in whole and in detail. In making these broad assertions he dared any person to prove the truth of the charges made against him, and he publicly invited the editor of the *World* to name all the persons spoken of in the article to which reference was made. Should the *World* fail to respond to this invitation he would ask the House to pass a resolution calling upon it to make good its charges, and should it still refuse to do so, he would use other means to compel that paper to withdraw its false charges or to suffer the consequences. In the meantime he pledged his honor to the House that the matter should not be allowed to rest until he had shown the utter falsity of the article contained in the *World*. It was of course expected that Mr. Strahan's attack upon the lobby would result in some attempt to blacken his character, but it was not believed that Messrs. Barber & Co. would find a mouthpiece and organ in the *World*.

The bill regulating the salaries of officials in New-York City was recommitted, to be reported again on Friday morning. Mr. Watts called up and secured the passage of his resolution calling upon the Park Department of New-York City to state by what authority it had granted permission to run a railroad through the Battery.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The annual appropriation bill occupied most the entire session to-day, and although amended in some slight particulars was ordered to a third reading substantially as it came from the Assembly. In the Finance Committee the section providing for an appropriation to enable the commission appointed six years ago to revise the statute was stricken out.

Senator Rogers moved that it be reinserted, and said that although the revision provided for had not been altogether satisfactory, it would not be well to give up the commission, and thus allow all that had been accomplished to go for naught. If the commission was continued until April, 1878, as provided for in the section which had been stricken out in the Finance Committee, the revision on the subject of "property" would be completed. Senator Cole said the commission had been in existence six years, during which they had spent much money, and there was a prospect that they would spend money as long as the Legislature would furnish it. If, the speaker said, he were at liberty to state what he knew had taken place every Senator would agree with him. The Legislature had made an appropriation for the support of the commission each time with the implied agreement that no further appropriation would be asked. Mr. Harris said the commission had presented a volume on Remedial Justice, which they declare in the preface contains laws which are to go into force "in lieu of existing statutes." The Legislature had no opportunity to examine the volume and yet they were asked to enact it into law. It had already cost the State $160,000, while a similar commission codified the Statutes of the United States in one year at a cost of $60,000. Mr. Schoonmaker favored Senator Rogers' amendment, and Mr. McCarthy opposed it.

After further debate Mr. Cole moved as an amendment that $6,000 be appropriated to continue the work until the 1st of January. The amendment was lost, and Mr. Rogers' motion to amend by inserting the section stricken out by the Finance Committee carried. No other amendments of importance were made, and when the committee rose it recommended that the bill be read a third time.

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the public schools was reported, with an amendment to the third section permitting the giving of public money to schools not owned by the State, but which are not under the control of any religious denomination. The amendment also requires that no religious test be required of any applicant for admission.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NOMINATIONS BY THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES TO FILL VACANCIES.

ALBANY, March 8.—A Republican joint legislative caucus to nominate candidates for Regents of the University met in the Assembly Chamber this evening. Senator Cole was, on motion of Assemblyman Monroe, called to the chair, and on motion of Senator Tobey the Clerks of the two Houses were appointed Secretaries. There were present sixteen Senators and fifty-five Assemblymen. Senator Selkreg nominated Hon. William L. Bostwick, of Tompkins. Senator McCarthy nominated Rev. A. C. George, of Syracuse. Senator Emerson nominated Hon. L. H. Morgan, of Monroe. Senator Woodin said the nominations were all excellent ones indeed, and while he had not risen to second either of them, as he knew each would make a good Regent, still he felt the nomination of Rev. Dr. George would give great satisfaction, but as one of the deceased Regents represented a certain church, and as Dr. George was of the same church, it seemed especially fitting that he should be selected to fill the vacancy. He also spoke in high terms of Mr. Morgan. Senator Selkreg, in order to expedite business, moved that the roll be called, and each Senator and Assemblyman rise in his place and nominate two candidates for Regent. The motion was agreed to, and the roll was called with this result: A. C. George received 64 votes, W. L. Bostwick received 61, and L. H. Morgan received 15. The nominations of George and Bostwick were then made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

The Democrats, in their caucus, nominated Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Daniel Beach, of Schuyler County.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 448½; California, 90¼; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 71¼; Chollar, 122; Savage, 16½; Imperial, 12¾; Mexican, 41¾; Gould & Curry, 23¼; Best & Belcher, 64; Hale & Norcross, 46½; Crown Point, 25¾; Yellow Jacket, 111; Empire, 8¼; Alpha, 36½; Belcher, 37½; Confidence, 24½; Sierra Nevada, 25¾; Exchequer, 16¾; Overman, 84; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 57.

LARGE FIRE REPORTED.

NORWICH, March 8.—A dispatch just received (12:30 A. M.) from Danielsonville, Conn., to Chief Engineer Carrier, says a great fire is raging in that place, and asks for assistance. No particulars can be received to-night, as the telegraph office is on fire, and the operator had only time to ask for help, which will be sent.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATURE—CONSTITUTION OF THE LOWER HOUSE—NATIONAL ISSUES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Monday, March 6, 1876.

Both parties in this State are fighting harder for the control of the Legislature than for any other object, for it will have, in June next, the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. A. H. Cragin, whose second term and twelve years of service expire on March 4, 1877. Both parties claim to be sure of this object, and, so far as I can see, with equal reason. The Legislature of New-Hampshire is one of the most singularly constituted representative bodies in the world; that it is even absurdly constituted needs only a glance at the two halls to convince any one. There are only twelve Senators, and their hall is of size and has the furniture to accommodate that small number. On the other hand, the Representatives are almost legion, and nobody knows from year to year how many there will be. Last year there were 375, and it is expected that this year there will be at least four hundred. The reason for this fluctuation is found in the complex system of representation, which is based on what are called "ratable polls." The stranger would suppose that ratable polls means only a lawful voter, but it means that and a great deal more. It means all actual male residents in a town on the day of election over twenty-one years of age, which, of course, includes unnaturalized foreigners and all who have not been in the State long enough to vote, which is here six months. There is nothing in the law to control the Selectmen, with whom the decision rests, in deciding who are residents. They may, if they choose, count every transient guest at an inn, every passing tramp found in the town on election day, as a ratable poll, in fixing the basis of their representation, and it is asserted that they do it sometimes. If some large assemblage, such as a meeting of an army society, bringing persons from distant States, were to be held in Concord next Monday week, the Selectmen might, if they chose, count all these strangers as ratable polls, and thus largely increase the representation of Concord in the House. That such a system as this is faulty in the extreme, and that it leaves the door open for gigantic frauds, Republicans and Democrats alike admit, but both say that the tenacity with which the small towns adhere to the advantage it gives them, has thus far prevented any reform, and probably will for some time in the future. The only glimmer of sense in this method is that representation is based upon population. There is one representative for each 150 ratable polls in each town, and one for each additional 300, but many towns which have not the 150 are allowed to send one, while a few are grouped together. There being about 250 towns in the State and a few considerable cities like Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, and Concord, it is easy to see that this system results in a mass-meeting rather than a deliberative body. It also explains why the number of members changes from year to year, and with this uncertainty comes the difficulty of even guessing which party will have the political ascendency. The Republicans claim they will have twenty-five majority, but how they figure it out it is impossible to say; the Democrats claim fifteen to twenty majority, with just the same and no more reason. With the Senate it is entirely different, for the districts have long been unchanged, and the relative strength of the two parties in each is well known. If the usual vote is polled, the Republicans should certainly have six of the Senators, and probably seven, while some even claim eight. In the choice of a United States Senator, however, the House always so predominates one way or the other over the Senate that one or two votes more or less in that body makes little or no difference, and the great struggle, therefore, by each party, is to obtain the greatest possible number of Representatives. I am sure the Democrats would sacrifice votes for Governor to obtain them for Representatives, and am not entirely certain that the Republicans would not do the same thing. There has been none of this trading yet, nor do I assert there will be any, but the temptation to it is so strong that it would not be surprising if it were pushed to the utmost limit, for both parties believe that a United States Senatorship is of much more political consequence than the Governorship of the State. All these facts taken together make the political complexion of the Legislature a matter of great uncertainty. Both parties are guessing, hoping, and dreaming, and both are confident, but so far as anything certain is known to-day, both are building castles in the air.

As a consequence of this bitter contest for the Legislature, State issues are entering more largely into the canvass than is usual in a Presidential year, and here the Republicans have a great advantage over the Democrats, for they do not fail to make the most of the "steal" of the State Senate last Spring by the latter. In this State it requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect to office, and it will be remembered that in the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts there was no choice, as the returns were certified to the Governor and Council, leaving the Senate a tie, with two vacancies. Under the law it is the duty of the Governor to summon such persons as appear to have been elected Senators, but the Republicans claim that under the law the Governor has no right to go behind the certified returns. Gov. Weston and his Council did do it, however, and in the Fourth District proceeded to elect the Democrat by throwing out votes enough cast for other candidates on various flimsy pretexts to give him a majority. In the Second District they took less trouble, for they elected James Priest by the simple device of throwing out the 3,771 votes cast for Natt Head, the Republican candidate, because, as they claimed, these votes should have been cast for Nathaniel Head, and by this device Priest was, of course, elected by a large majority. While it is admitted that there may have been some color of law for this proceeding, it is claimed that it was arbitrary, unusual, and in violation of that long-settled principle that the intent of the voter shall always be considered. Whatever may be the legal merits of the case, the action of the Governor and Council, in a political sense, was foolish in the last degree, and the Democrats are now suffering from it. Their conduct was bitterly resented at the time, nor are the Republicans allowing it to be forgotten now. Nor was this "stealing" of the Senate the only blunder the Democrats have committed, for the Legislature of 1874 redistricted several cities, and notably Manchester and Portsmouth, not only in a grossly unfair manner to serve their partisan interests, but in violation of long-established custom, which has left such matters to the people directly concerned. These blunders, and others which the Democrats have committed, are being forced upon public attention by the Republicans, and are undoubtedly having some effect, but how much it is not possible to say.

The national issues which are being presented have nothing original in them. The amnesty debate in the House, with the events which followed it, seem to have forced national politics, in this State at least, back into the grooves of 1868 and 1872. The bloody shirt is not being waved by the Republican speakers, but they are citing the course of the present House to show the people that it is not safe to return the Democratic Party to power. None of them demand any proscription or any interference with the Southern States, but they all demand that it shall not be made a crime to have fought for the Union, as they claim the Democrats in the House are doing. The currency question is not discussed except incidentally, for the reason that both parties are hard money, and it is therefore not a live issue. Some of the Republicans, however, argue and cite facts to show that the Democrats are nowhere sincere in their devotion to hard money, and are not to be trusted as a party with the task of putting the finances of the nation on a solid basis. The Belknap matter has suddenly become a national issue, and it is deemed of such importance by the Democrats that they will have the State flooded before the middle of the week with pamphlets containing the testimony and such comments as Democrats are likely to make. The Republicans are meeting it squarely, and in the main in the method adopted by Gen. King, as told by telegraph. The crime of Belknap, it is said, is his, not that of the party, and in brief those arguments are used which have become familiar to the public. As stated yesterday, the Republicans do not fear the effect of the Belknap crime. In concluding this short statement of the pending issues of the canvass, it is not necessary to add what the Democrats are saying, for they still confine themselves to the Republican corruption, imbecility, usurpations, tyranny to the South, and so on, which has formed their political stock in trade for so many years.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CONCORD A FAILURE—SPEECH OF JOHN H. TARBOX—SOME FACTS HE FORGOT TO MENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 8.—What was intended to be the great Democratic rally of the campaign was announced to be held in this city this evening, but it proved to be a total failure as compared with the Republican meeting of last evening. At the hour named for the exercises the hall was only about two-thirds filled, while last night it was densely packed at the same hour, and hundreds had gone away unable to obtain admission; and this scarcity of attendance was not due to the fact that Gov. Walker, of Virginia, the chief orator of the evening, had not arrived, for it was not generally known. Those who did know busied themselves in spreading information that Walker would arrive at 9 o'clock, to amuse the crowd. Col. Frank H. Pierce was made Chairman, and occupied considerable time in introducing Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts. Col. Pierce was certain that the country would go to the dogs unless the Democrats carried New-Hampshire. Tarbox was also sure of the same thing. Tarbox astonished the intelligent citizen, but it was not by any display of eloquence or sense. He devoted himself to declaring that the Republican Party was responsible for Belknap, and that Chase, Sumner, and Greeley had been forced by Republican rascality to join the Democrats. By ringing the changes on these themes he succeeded in half emptying the hall, and in raising a wonder in the minds of the remainder how so shallow a man had ever got into Congress from the cultured State of Massachusetts. Tarbox said, among other silly things, that the Republicans were responsible for Belknap, but that the Democrats were not chargeable with Tweed, and in this connection strangely forgot to state that after THE TIMES had proved him to be a thief the Democrats of the Fourth District returned him to the State Senate by the largest majority he ever received. He also neglected to remark that the Republicans had unanimously voted for the impeachment of Belknap, and that the Administration had strained every nerve to bring him to justice, but had been met at every step by the obstacles of Clymer and his committee. Tarbox, on the whole, did not make a favorable impression, and as it was known before he had half finished that Walker could not arrive before 9:30, the small remaining portion of the audience went to sleep to await the arrival of the orator whose great merit is that he is good-looking. At 9:30 it was announced that the handsome Governor would not speak, but, notwithstanding this announcement, at a late hour he did appear and made a speech of half an hour, the burden of which was that the Republican Party from the President down is corrupt, and that a Republican victory in New-Hampshire on Tuesday will give a fresh lease to corruption. Nobody believed him, so no harm was done. While the Democrats were meeting with this unhappy fate in Concord, the Republicans were confronted with omens of great promise at other points. At Claremont Gen. Garfield and Hon. Eugene Hale had a great meeting, as Gen. King and Hon. A. W. Tenney had at Littleton, Col. Andrews at Canterbury, Hon. J. C. Burrows and Hon. J. F. Briggs at Wilton, Hon. Henry O. Pratt at Salmon Falls, Senators Oglesby and Wadleigh at Exeter, and Hon. Charles H. Burns at Chesterfield. Throughout the State the Republican fires are brightly burning and all are sure of victory.

CHEERING NEWS FROM SENATOR WADLEIGH—THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES LIKELY TO FAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following dispatch was received from Senator Wadleigh by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Conant: "Great enthusiasm; immense meetings; Republicans active; State going all right. That is the way it looks." Senator Wadleigh is a man of careful judgment, not likely to be enthusiastic beyond the warrant of the facts, and such a dispatch as this, coming from him, gives great encouragement to the Republicans in this city. It would indicate that the Republicans of New-Hampshire have common sense and some understanding of public affairs, and that they are not likely to be hoodwinked by the miserable proceedings of the House in exposing a public fraud for partisan purposes and discharging the witnesses by which the guilty man could alone be punished.

NEW-YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN ORANGE, OSWEGO, AND ROCHESTER.

MIDDLETOWN, March 8.—The Orange County Board of Supervisors this year will stand 11 Republicans to 8 Democrats and 3 Independents. Last year it stood 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans and 3 Independents.

OSWEGO, March 8.—Full returns from Oswego County show the election of 14 Republican and 13 Democratic Supervisors. Last year the board was composed of 17 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

HUDSON, March 8.—Town meetings in Columbia County were held yesterday, and resulted in the election of 11 Democratic Supervisors, 10 Republican, and 1 Union. The last board stood 9 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

ROCHESTER, March 8.—In the charter election held yesterday the majority for C. R. Parsons, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is 2,302. Williams, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, has a majority of 2,116.

PORT JERVIS, March 8.—The town elections in the County of Orange are a great surprise to the politicians. The Board of Supervisors, which has always been strongly Democratic, will stand a tie, with two Independents. This town, (Deer Park,) cast 1,700 votes, the largest ever polled, giving W. H. Nearpass every vote, he being nominated by both parties.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 8.—The election returns from Dutchess County are all in. The Board of Supervisors stands fourteen Democrats and twelve Republicans. Last year it stood twenty-one Democrats and four Republicans. The new town of Wappingers elected James A. Seward, Republican.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, partly cloudy or clear weather, slowly rising temperature, north-west winds, shifting to east and south, and rising barometer on the coast.*

NORMAN WIARD DENIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Norman Wiard, now in this city, denies the statement telegraphed from Washington intimating fraud in conducting ordnance experiments. The amount of money he received from the Government for carrying out the experiments was about $1[illegible],000, vouchers for which had all been satisfactorily audited. The total amount expended by him was about $228,000, the balance coming from his own pocket, for which he never had made and never contemplated making any claim on the Government. If he should receive any intimation that his presence is wanted he will he says, be forthcoming.

A VERDICT AGAINST TWEED

END OF THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

THE JURY DECIDE IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE FOR TWO-THIRDS OF THE AMOUNT SUED FOR—JUDGE WESTBROOK'S CHARGE—A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL—THE MOTION OF THE PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL FOR AN ALLOWANCE.

The proceedings in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed came to an end, as far as the jury trial was concerned, yesterday with the rendering of a verdict in favor of the people for $4,719,940 35, with interest amounting to $1,817,177 03, making altogether the sum of $6,537,117 38, or about two-thirds of the amount sued for. The announcement made that Judge Westbrook would charge the jury yesterday, had the effect of drawing a large crowd together. A short preliminary discussion was had between the counsel in regard to the amounts which should be deducted from the bills of Keyser and the others. Following this came the Judge's charge, which occupied more than an hour in its delivery, and which was listened to throughout with great attention by the jury and all others present. The question of the existence of the conspiracy charged was first alluded to, and the evidence on this point outlined or hinted at. The constitution and proceedings of the Board of Audit of 1870 were then taken up and discussed. The question of recovery or amount of damages was referred to, the Judge holding that the people could get judgment against any one of the co-conspirators for the entire amount of money wrongfully taken by all. An eloquent peroration, in which the Judge exhorted the jurors to do their duty and administer impartial justice, closed the charge. After about two and one-quarter hours of deliberation the jury returned with their verdict. A motion for a new trial, on the grounds of insufficient evidence and excessive damages, was denied. A motion was then made by the defense to have the exceptions heard in the first instance at the General Term. The effect of this would be to prevent the people from enforcing their judgment by execution, &c. This motion was taken under advisement by the court, as was also a motion by the plaintiffs' counsel for an allowance. Pending their decision a stay of entry of judgment was allowed. The trial thus concluded began on Feb. 7 and continued during eighteen working days. Twenty-one witnesses were called for the plaintiffs. The defense was opened on the 1st inst., and fourteen witnesses were called in its support. Wheeler H. Peckham and James C. Carter appeared for the plaintiffs, and David Dudley Field, Dudley Field, and William Edelstein represented the defendant. On March 2 Charles O'Conor appeared in the case as one of the prosecuting counsel, and continued in its management thereafter.

HISTORY OF THE RING FRAUDS.

DISCOVERY OF THE CONSPIRACY AND THE METHODS ADOPTED FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE THIEVES—THE VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.

The verdict obtained yesterday was the first noteworthy judgment secured in favor of the people of the City on the account of the long list of Tammany Ring frauds, which reached their climax in the enormous Board of Audit frauds in 1870, and which were first exposed in THE TIMES in the Summer of 1871. The power to commit the frauds upon the County, and the opportunities for concealing them, date back nearly twenty years, and appear to be derived from the chicanery of the old elective Board of Supervisors. Steadily and stealthily the power and the opportunities increased by injudicious or positively fraudulent legislation. In 1868 the Controller of the City was empowered to satisfy judgments against the City by the issuing of short bonds. The result of this piece of legislation was soon made apparent in the hosts of collusive suits in which, by previous concert, judgment was allowed to be taken against the City on condition that the spoils should be divided among certain officials. In 1869 an act was passed extending the time of payment of these short bonds to twenty years. This acted as another cover for the concealment of frauds by allowing this branch of plunder to be added to the unreported amount of the permanent debt.

The fourth section of the County Tax Levy of 1870 followed.

The suit just ended has reference to the frauds committed under this section. By its provisions the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors were constituted a Board of Audit to dispose of back claims left unpaid by the elective Supervisors, who had been legislated out of office. The real object of the section was carefully concealed under a provision which stated that the amounts found due by the Board of Audit were to be raised by the issue of revenue bonds payable from the taxation of the following year. The building of the new County Court-house served as the pretext for the introduction of more than six million dollars of fraudulent claims, the money for which was voted away by the Board of Audit. The board consisted of A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, and William M. Tweed. The latter was the central figure in all the proceedings. The board held only one meeting, and at this it was resolved to hand over the matter of making warrants for the payment of claims against the City to James Watson, then County Auditor under Connolly. To recover the money paid on 150 fraudulent warrants, amounting to $6,312,000, passed upon and ordered to be paid under this arrangement by the Board of Audit, the action just decided was brought. E. A. Woodward, Tweed's factotum, was a Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and used his position to further the objects of the Ring. Bills either wholly or in greater part fraudulent for work done or materials furnished toward the building of the Court-house were handed in, never examined by the Board of Audit, but audited through Watson. Woodward would then notify the conspirators to meet in the Board of Supervisors' room, and a division of the spoils would be made. Among the persons submitting bills were Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and others.

Ingersoll's practice was to make out bills in the names sometimes of real and sometimes of fictitious persons, and to sign these names to the bills or vouchers presented. Garvey would do work for various members of the Ring and turn in extravagant bills for the same to be paid by the City. In the beginning, of the whole amounts claimed by Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and others on fraudulent vouchers, twenty-five per cent. went to Tweed, twenty per cent. to Connolly, and ten per cent. to Sweeny, who vacated in 1870 the office of Chamberlain, to become President of the Department of Parks. The remaining forty-five per cent. went to Ingersoll, and the others to pay them for the supplies furnished, with extravagant profits, the bills presented by them being sufficiently exaggerated in the amounts claimed to admit of such a division being made. In the case of many other claims, however, they were entirely fraudulent, representing neither supplies furnished nor work done. These claims were manipulated by Watson, while the others were taken charge of by Woodward, who usually obtained the money and divided it according to the arrangements made. The Ring members paid large sums of money for buying the way of tax levies through the Legislature and for procuring the passage of bills to enable them to continue their thefts and hide the evidences of their guilt in various ways. Controller Connolly issued and sold to bona fide purchasers bonds of the city to pay for the claims certified to by the Board of Audit. A little more than $6,312,000 in such bonds was issued. The certificate of allowance on each claim, the check or warrant for its payment, the actual payment thereof by the bank, and distribution of the proceeds among the conspirators, were in each instance substantially contemporaneous. The frauds occurred between May, 1870, and July, 1871.

In legislating at Albany Tweed and his associates had thought it expedient for their ends to form for a term of two years a financially dominant board, composed of four men. It was thought politic at the same time to flatter the hopes of tax-payers by limiting the exactions in each of those years to two per cent. on the assessed value of all locally taxable property, and also by fixing an aggregate maximum of $25,000,000. An act to this effect, known as the Two per Cent. act, is found among the laws of 1871, and the board thus created was known as the Board of Apportionment. By means of this device, and by the passage of the County Debt Consolidation act, which converted the bonds issued for the benefit of the Board of Audit into other bonds—stock it was called, in order to hide its true character—payable in not less than twenty nor more than fifty years, the disclosures of the methods of the Ring managers were for a while covered up. The disclosures in THE TIMES let in a flood of light upon the frauds. Then came, however, difficulties in the way of obtaining legal redress. The County and City suits brought by Mr. O'Gorman, then Corporation Counsel, were put on the calendar, and seemed to be merely formal. Nothing decisive was done. At length an action was brought in the name of the people of the State and was being prosecuted, but the Court of Appeals decided that the people could not sue.

The act of 1875, giving the people such right, was then passed, and under it the action just decided was brought. Meantime a majority of the Ring thieves had escaped. Garvey, Woodward, Keyser, Smith, Connolly, Sweeny, and others had gone to foreign lands. Tweed remained and stood his trial. He was convicted on the "omnibus indictment" for misdemeanor before Judge Davis and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. After serving a little more than a year he was released in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals in his case. Immediately on his release he was rearrested in the civil suit brought under the act of 1875. His subsequent escape on Dec. 4, 1875, is so recent as to require little more than mention to recall the facts in connection with it.

Tweed's share of the plunder of the Ring, so far as traced, was $1,037,192 14. About three million dollars of property which passed through his hands was attached by the plaintiffs' counsel, but a very large portion of it has from time to time been released from attachment, it having passed into the hands of honest holders for value.

THE FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHARGE OF JUDGE WESTBROOK.

The trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit was resumed before Judge Westbrook and the special jury yesterday. David Dudley Field handed up to the Judge a number of additional requests to charge. The counsel for the prosecution said they had none. An amended answer was also put in to conform to the amended claim of the plaintiffs. After some discussion the special jury in the second or $1,000,000 suit was relieved from attendance until 2 P. M. on Monday next, when the arrangements for the trial of the case will be perfected. Some discussion was then had as to the reduction to be made from Keyser's and Miller's bills. Keyser's bills, he maintained, were up to sixty-six per cent. for honest claims. Mr. O'Conor retorted by saying no such amount was honestly obtained. Mr. Carter said that all they had were some extremely conjectural statements in evidence in regard to Miller's bills. The plaintiffs were willing to allow twenty per cent. on these bills. It was for the jury to say what was proper. Keyser's and Garvey's testimony was also referred to. Judge Westbrook then charged the jury at length, first complimenting the counsel on both sides, and then commenting on the law and the facts in the case. The following is the text of the charge:

The Court—Your duty, gentlemen, and the concluding one in this case, is about to be performed, and that will be the expression, in the form of a verdict, what recovery, if any, shall be had for the plaintiffs. You have listened to the evidence with great care and with attention during these weary days and weeks, and I have no doubt that it is all vividly within your recollection, and each and every fact well treasured up and remembered by you. You have had the benefit also, in the eliciting of this evidence, of the presence of able counsel upon both sides, for the cause surely has been most ably presented on the part of the people, who are plaintiffs in this case, and equally well presented upon the part of the defendant, and I may say in passing that I am rejoiced that we have had the presence on both sides of counsel so able and distinguished, because there is no case that is so entirely free from doubt as to make the presence of counsel unimportant, and if there be a substantial agreement upon some of the main questions in the case, there is also so much disagreement in regard to the ascertainment of results that the presence of counsel representing both sides of a controversy is always necessary to aid the jury and the court in their investigations for truth. And I may say further, and repeat, that I am glad that the defendant is so ably represented here, and am equally rejoiced to know that so distinguished counsel for the people have have been present also to aid us.

It now becomes my duty to call your attention to such questions of law as I deem important for you to bear in mind in your researches, and to call your attention to such questions of fact as I shall deem to be important for your consideration. There is a wide distinction, however, as to your duty in regard to my statements upon questions of law and of fact. The propositions of law laid down by the court the jury will receive as being right. It is not their province to criticise them; it is not their province to differ with them. They are to receive them as the law of the case, to control and guide them in their deliberations. As to questions of fact, your province is entirely different. Under our theory of law, questions of fact are for the jury. They are to give their judgment upon those facts. They are not to pin their verdict upon the opinions of the court, but they are to pronounce their own honest judgment and their own honest conclusions. So far, however, as rules of law are to guide them in reaching those facts, those they are to receive implicitly from the court.

Without any further preliminaries, then, permit me at once to call your attention to the controversies in this case: for surely, with a jury organized as you have been organized, selected with the care with which you have been selected, conscious as you must be and as you are of the grave responsibilities resting upon you, it is entirely unimportant for me to quicken your conscience by recalling them to your recollection. The action, gentlemen, is one brought in the name of the people of this State, under a recent law passed in 1875, for the benefit of the County of New-York. There has been much discussion before you in regard to the constitutionality of that law, whether it was proper and competent for the people, or rather for the State, to pass a law giving to the people the right to bring this action. It has been strenuously maintained in the course of this trial that the action can be only maintained by the County as such. The Court has differed from the learned counsel of the defendant in this respect, and has held that the action can be maintained in the name of the people. It has held that this law violates no constitutional enactment, that it is not obnoxious to any objection which can be founded upon the Constitution, and there is no question in this respect for the jury. They are to regard this action as properly brought—brought by the proper plaintiffs—and they are not to defeat a recovery upon the ground that the County of New-York alone could bring this action. That question is excluded from your consideration. It will not enter into your considerations, nor will you give it any force or effect. I have said the action was brought in the name of the people to recover against the defendant for alleged frauds which were perpetrated, as is said, by the defendant upon the County of New-York, and they were alleged to have been perpetrated under the cover and the guise of an act passed in the year 1870. At that time a new charter was given to the City of New-York, and one of the provisions of the law giving this charter made a board for the adjustment and auditing of claims against the County. That Board of Audit was composed of the Mayor of the City, the Controller of the City, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, the President being the defendant William M. Tweed, and the complaint alleges that instead of performing the duty which the law imposed upon this board as a board, and upon the several members thereof, the defendant Tweed, acting in concert with Watson and others, conspired to defraud the City or the County by the presentation of fictitious and false claims under the cover of this act, and that this conspiracy was carried actually into effect by the presentation of various bills which are annexed to the complaint in this case, amounting in the aggregate to over six millions of dollars, and for the recovery of the money obtained by the presentation of these false bills this action is brought. Of course, then, the first question for you to decide is this: Was there this conspiracy? Is it true, as the complaint has averred, and as the plaintiffs have sought to

make out by their proof in this case, that the defendant Tweed entered into this conspiracy to defraud the County of New-York? In forgetfulness of the obligations imposed upon him by the law as a Judge, did he agree to act, not as a Judge, but as a conspirator, to defraud the public? If he did he must be responsible for the consequences of his act.

THE STORY OF GARVEY AND INGERSOLL.

Without, gentlemen, desiring to say to you how much weight is to be given to the evidence offered by the people for the purpose of making out this conspiracy, I will state to you very briefly the outline of the evidence. Of course the weight of the evidence is for you, and it is also for you to say whether I understate or overstate the evidence given upon the trial. The first witness who was called for the purpose of establishing by direct evidence this conspiracy was Andrew J. Garvey. He says that in the year 1867, in the bill obtained a contract to do work for the County, he saw Tweed, the defendant, who told him he must add fifteen per cent. to his bills. He asked Tweed what that was for, and the answer of Tweed was, "Then I will take care of the bills." Under this arrangement, upon one or two occasions, he paid to Tweed fifteen per cent. of the bills, and after the payment upon a certain day Tweed told him that any other or further arrangement which he had to make he must make with Woodward, and it would be the same as if it had been made with him. Now, this evidence is important, if true. Its truth is for you and not for the court. I shall hereafter, in the progress of my charge, make some statements in regard to the force and effect which you are to give to this evidence, but I will not stop now for the purpose of doing so. This is important, I say, because it connects Tweed in the beginning with an attempt to take money wrongfully from the City. It is true it was not under this particular act, nor was it for work which this particular board was to audit. It was for prior work, and it had reference to previous transactions, but the theory of the prosecution is that the conspiracy then initiated was carried along down to the time when these bills were presented, changed from time to time, the original bills largely increased, and various other parties coming in to share in the fruits of the original conspiracy. He refers him to Woodward, and the witness then further says that after the passage of a subsequent law, which I shall call the Audit act—the act embraced in the charter of New-York of 1870—Woodward told him that he should make out bills so as to cover the back work and work to be done, the $50,000 which he says he sent to Albany for procuring legislation, the cost of Connolly's house and Tweed's house, and that he should add to those bills sixty-five per cent., which he did. He also said that Watson told him that he should do what Ingersoll and Woodward said. The witness further says that when these warrants were obtained Woodward would figure up the sixty-five per cent. and all the interest, and get the witness' check for the money; that they then would proceed to the Broadway Bank together, when the warrants were credited to the witness, and Woodward would present his check—that is Garvey's check, which had been given to Woodward—and draw that money, and that Mr. Tweed would obtain twenty-five per cent. of it. That is, in substance, his evidence. Of course it is spread over a much longer period of time, and taken during the progress of several days, but that is about, in substance, what he stated.

The next witness is Ingersoll. He says in 1867 he called on Tweed, and said he wanted to get contracts to supply the City; that he understood that all those things were to be paid for, and that he was willing to pay for them. Tweed, according to his statement, told him to see Woodward. He saw Woodward, and Woodward told him that he must add on to his bills fifty per cent.—twenty-five per cent., of which was for Tweed, and ten per cent. for Connolly. That in pursuance of those instructions he did so furnish supplies, adding to the bills this sum of thirty-five per cent. Then a law was passed, which has been called here a law for adjusting claims—not the Audit act, but one prior to that—by which the Controller was to adjust claims. He says under that act the forty per cent. was the amount added, and after the Board of Audit was established his instructions were to add to his bill sixty-five per cent.—twenty-five per cent. of which went to Tweed and the remaining forty per cent. and the interest went to Woodward. Sometimes he says he paid to Woodward the entire sixty-five per cent. and interest, and then he did not pay Tweed, but when he paid Woodward the forty per cent. and interest then he himself in person paid Tweed that money. He gives us the proportions. He says Tweed's proportion of this sixty-five per cent. was twenty-five per cent. without interest; Connolly's was twenty per cent., and Sweeny's was ten per cent., and Woodward's and Watson's were five per cent. each. He said that he has paid to Sweeny personally his percentage, that he has been in Watson's room and saw Watson count the money and take out Connolly's percentage and lay it aside for him, and that he, the witness himself personally, has frequently paid Tweed the twenty-five per cent. Now, it is said upon the part of the defendant, and said with truth, that these men are accomplices. They come into court as avowed criminals, and being criminals and accomplices that they are unworthy of credit. It is true, gentlemen, that the character of a witness is soiled, as the character of these witnesses is soiled, is not entitled to the same respect and the same credit at the hands of a jury that a witness is whose character is unsullied and spotless, because we believe a man, or not, according as character stands back and behind his evidence, and he who has been confessedly engaged in improper practices does not receive, and ought not to receive at the hands of a jury, as a rule, the same credit as he would if his character was the same belief that a man does against whom nothing can be said. This evidence, however, gentlemen, we cannot entirely reject, nor can we say that this evidence is inadmissible, because if we did, much crime would go unpunished, and many a deed of darkness would not see the light. But when a witness of this character comes before a jury, that jury is to weigh his evidence with care; they are to scrutinize it with keenness, and they are to give it credence and belief only as the story in itself seems to be reasonable, and as it is supported by other facts and other circumstances in the case. Of course, if the evidence of an accomplice be entirely unsupported a jury would pause long, though they would have the right, before they found a verdict of conviction, to rely upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice may become very controlling and very convincing when other facts proved by independent testimony show that he has told the truth, because experience has shown that there is scarcely a man who has not some germs of honesty and integrity about him; and though a man may have made a mistake, though he may have committed a crime, yet you cannot say that it is impossible for that person to speak the truth. It only calls upon courts and juries for greater vigilance, for more care, for stricter and closer examination before giving force and effect to the evidence. Whether these witnesses have told the truth, it is not for the court to say; it is for you. You are to say how they impressed themselves upon your judgment; what you honestly think of their story; whether it is probable, reasonable, and above all whether it is supported and sustained by other facts and circumstances which have been given in the case.

THE AFFIRMATIVE EVIDENCE.

Apart from the evidence of these witnesses, however, there is other evidence to which I wish to draw your attention. Keyser says that by the direction of Woodward and Watson he added thirty-three and one-third per cent. to his bills, and John Kennard was told that he must make additions to his bills, which he refused, but finally he gave the bills to Henry Smith, and he received entirely upon them $64,000 and from the amount received an amount was deducted and taken by Smith and Woodward. George S. Miller also says that he received instructions from Woodward to increase his bills to sixty-five per cent., and John Garvey says that Tweed sent for him, or he called to see him during his brother's absence in Europe, and Tweed told him it was better for Andrew to stay abroad, and, as for Woodward, he wished that he was dead. This is the affirmative evidence upon he part of the people for the purpose of proving a conspiracy. Perhaps the word "affirmative" is not the true word. This is the direct evidence of the existence of the conspiracy which the people submit to you in this case. Above and beyond this evidence, however, there is other evidence in the case, as is claimed, the force of which is, of course, for you to determine. It is argued by the counsel of the plaintiffs that the act of May 5, 1870, required an auditing of accounts by this board which was then formed or created, a board composed, as I have before stated, of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. An auditing, it is argued, required something more than the mere approval of bills; that it called for the exercise of the judgment of these men in regard to the integrity of the account; that it called upon them to examine those bills and ascertain the true sum due upon them; that they were not to assume, because a bill was presented, that the bill was not to be paid, but that they were to inquire, and to see and to know before approving it that the bill was correct, honest, and true. Instead of that, however, it is said that they never met as a board, and instead of performing the duty which the law imposed, they did only that thing which they did at the only meeting ever held when they assembled as a board, was to pass a resolution which substantially declared they would not perform the duties, but that they would audit bills without regard to examination. This resolution I will read:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor, it is resolved that the County Auditor collect from the appropriate committee of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same by the said Board, or its appropriate committees on certificate of Clerk or President; and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the vouchers and the appropriate blanks for our signature and action, as directed by the section aforesaid and payment.

That is to say, they were to audit bills as properly due under that act, upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Board or Supervisors or the President, that the work done or materials furnished had been authorized by the board, or its appropriate representative.

Now, it is not for me to draw any inference from this circumstance. It has been urged that it is a grave circumstance for your consideration, by the counsel upon the part of the plaintiffs. Whether any inference is to be drawn from it or not you are to say. It is said by them if they met to do their duty honestly as the law required, why did they in advance resolve not to perform their duty, and if they intended to perpetrate a fraud upon the City, what device or scheme so appropriate as this, which foreclosed inquiry, which shut off examination, and which allowed bills solely upon the certificate of the Chairman or Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that the work had been done or materials furnished by the order of the board. It is further claimed that, in fact, the board never met, and several clerks from the Controller's office have been called, who state that they find no record of any meeting of the board, and that so far as the individually know no meeting was held, except the meeting at which this resolution was passed. It is claimed, on the other hand, upon the part of the defendant, that this is not conclusive evidence that the board did not meet; that it is not evidence to show that the board did not do its entire, full duty, and that no such inference can be drawn from the passage of this resolution, as the counsel of the people claim. What is the true conclusion, or inference, to be drawn from this evidence is for you and not for the court.

THE CONSPIRACY THEORY.

It is further claimed on the part of the plaintiff in this cause that leaving out of the case the evidence of Garvey and Ingersoll, leaving out of the case the proof in regard to this board not meeting, there is still evidence from the books of the bank, from the checks which have been produced, that this conspiracy in fact existed. It is claimed on the part of the people substantially in this case, as I understand it, that of all these bills which were presented and allowed, they have proved that twenty-five per cent. went into the bank account of Tweed, or if it did not go into his bank account entirely, that, with the payments which were made to him in cash, it did go into his pocket. It is further argued that it can be shown that much of this went into Woodward's hands. You have had before you the evidence of the experts. You have had before you also the books, and vouchers, and checks. It is for you to say whether or not this is substantially true. If it is, whether or not it is a fair inference from these facts that a conspiracy, as is charged in the complaint, existed; upon this familiar principle—that if, when either one of you receive money, a part of it be traced into my hands, you may no from that circumstance assume, it being repeated over and over again, that there was an agreement for the division; and it is argued that when money can be traced from these bills into the hands of these various parties in amounts similar to those which the witnesses have disclosed, that you may discard and throw to one side the positive testimony, and rely upon the facts as the evidence of the agreement. I will not trouble you with the details of the evidence which has been gone into upon this question. You heard the evidence with attention and care. You heard the comments of counsel on both sides, the one alleging the unsatisfactory character of this evidence, and the other side claiming its completeness and fullness; you must judge between then. If you came to the conclusion that the evidence in this case does establish a division of this money substantially according to the theories of the plaintiffs, then I charge you as a matter of law, not that you must, but that you may draw from it the inference that an agreement to do the acts which the acts themselves evidenced in fact was made and existed. I know, gentlemen, of nothing further to say to you upon the question of the existence of the conspiracy. To that you will direct your attention then in the first place. Consider the direct evidence of parties who have sworn to its existence; say how much force, if any, you are to give to their affirmative evidence. Then examine the books, the vouchers, and the evidence tending to show that the money went into the hands of these various parties, and from all this evidence, say whether or not a conspiracy or agreement substantially as charged in the complaint has or has not been established. If you come to the conclusion that the conspiracy existed, and was formed, then I charge you that the law is that each conspirator is liable to the full extent of the wrong which the conspiracy caused. The recovery would not be limited to the amount which each conspirator received personally, which went into the pockets of the others, as much in judgment or law went into his pockets so far as making him liable for it is concerned, as though it had gone directly into his own. Whatever money was wrongfully obtained by any one of these conspirators under the agreement, if a conspiracy to defraud existed, each one is liable for the whole, each one can be pursued to judgment, and recovery to the full extent can be had against each. When it comes to a payment and satisfaction, then when the sum is paid by either, it ends any further pursuit of the remainder, but for the act and the entire act, and for every act connected with and growing out of the conspiracy which was a part of the conspiracy, each conspirator is liable for the whole. Now, gentlemen, I have said that each conspirator is liable for the entire wrong, and for the damages which that wrong caused. What damages are embraced in this proposition? The entire money received? I answer yes, if the County of New-York was injured to the extent of the sum received. But you must be sure that the County was injured to the extent of the entire sum received. If a part was justly and honestly due from the County, then to that extent, at least, the County was not injured by the conspiracy. You cannot, therefore, give a judgment or verdict in this case, if you come to the conclusion that a conspiracy existed, to the exact amount for which and of which the City was defrauded. That is to say, you are to deduct from the moneys received whatever may have been justly due or owing to the parties upon the bills which were then paid. To make myself more clearly understood, (and I put the case only for the purpose of making myself understood,) if any bill represented fifty per cent. of a claim which was honestly and justly owing by the City or the County of New-York, then, in that case, you would not allow the plaintiffs to recover the entire money received, but you should deduct from the money received the fifty per cent. which was justly due and owing, together with interest from the time of the reception of the money.

There has been some reference made in the progress of the trial and during the discussions to bills other than those which were audited and allowed. And it is claimed by the counsel of the defendant, Mr. Tweed especially so far as Keyser is concerned, that though these particular bills may have been in part fraudulent, yet, as the County owed him for other bills and for other moneys, the jury can take that into account in fixing the amount of damages. I exclude those other bills from your consideration; they are not before you for any purpose. The question is, how much of the bills rendered, and how much of the bills paid, was justly due and owing? All the evidence given during the trial upon the question of accord and satisfaction I have passed upon myself. There is, therefore, no question for you to decide. Perhaps I should state one more rule, and that is this, that the burden of proving the fraud is upon the plaintiffs. They hold the affirmative of the proposition, but if you come to the conclusion that the general fraud has been made out, and that any particular bill is tinctured with that fraud, then the burden of establishing how much of that bill is honest rests upon the defense. But while I lay down this as the rule to you, you will as a matter of course not fail to give full force and effect to all the evidence which has been given in the progress of the trial upon that branch of the cause.

I know of nothing more that I can say to you, gentleman, for the purpose of aiding you and guiding you. I know what I have said has been very imperfectly said, and that perhaps you would have reached the same conclusions in the end without any aid from the court. I have endeavored, however, to state to you such rules as I thought were applicable to the cause. So far as I have laid down rules of law you follow them explicitly. The questions of fact are for you. Of course, gentlemen, you are to take this case and do impartial justice between these parties. No outside pressure is felt here. The walls of this building exclude it. The surroundings of a court of justice, hallowed by all the associations of the past, forbid it. The presence here of the Omnipresent One declares his impossibility. We can not, we dare not, forget to do and what we are. We are not, however, gentlemen, under a mistaken sense of duty, or under a fancied manliness, to close our eyes to truth, and the results springing from the evidence. It is true that in one sense justice is blind. It sees not parties, it looks not to consequences, but its eyes are open to see the force of evidence, and it watches the scales to see whether they preponderate with unclouded vision and perfect fairness. You are to be governed in this case by an honest regard for your duty I doubt not, and may He who has promised wisdom to them who seek it enable you to see the right in this case that your verdict may receive His approval.

The requests to charge were then noted by the Judge, who refused to charge that knowledge of the forgeries of the warrants must be brought home to Tweed in order to charge him with liability. The memoranda of the computations on both sides were then given to the jury. In answer to a question put by Mr. Johnston, Judge Westbrook said the jury were not to take into account the evidence of Mrs. Watson. The jury then retired at 1:15 P. M., with the understanding that they were to be allowed to go out in search of refreshments in charge of an officer.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned to the court-room at about 3:33, after having deliberated for more than two hours. The room, which had been comparatively empty, speedily filled, and hardly had the jury taken their seats before the place was as closely packed with spectators as before the jury's retirement. In answer to the customary questions the foreman of the jury said they had agreed upon a verdict. This verdict was for a principal sum of $4,719,940 35, together with interest from Sept. 1, 1870, to March 1, 1876, amounting to $1,817,177 03, the whole sum being $6,537,117 38.

David Dudley Field said that the exceptions in the case be heard in the first instance at the General Term, the effect of which would be to stay the entry and execution of judgment. He said there were many and important questions of law to be decided, and that the method proposed was the better course.

Mr. Carter strenuously objected to any such proceeding. The people had been delayed long enough. Every obstacle had been put in their way. It was not disputed that the plaintiffs had been greatly defrauded by the defendant, and the people were entitled to get what they could as soon as possible.

Mr. Field said this was the same old cry they had so often heard before. They had attached all of Tweed's property, and they had held him in the onerous bail of $4,000,000.

Mr. Carter said the counsel had spoken of Tweed's property being attached. Now, that was not in the evidence, but it was notorious enough for the court to take cognizance of. It was, however, just as notorious that Tweed had been all along disposing of his property, so that the people could not get at it. Tweed was held in $4,000,000 bail because the people wanted to have the security of his person at least to answer any judgment. This, too, he had evaded by escaping from the custody of the Sheriff. Now, after all this, the counsel for Tweed wished to hinder the people still further, and prevent them from collecting what property they could find.

Mr. Field then said he wished to have it entered on the minutes that he had moved for a new trial and that the motion had been denied. The grounds of his motion were the exceptions, the insufficiency of evidence, and the excessive amount of the damages.

Judge Westbrook said he would reserve his decision for the present on the motion to have the exceptions heard in the first instance at the General Term.

Mr. O'Conor then, in answer to Mr. Field's motion for a new trial, said that the latter's grounds for the motion debarred him from having his exceptions heard in the first instance at the General Term. One of the grounds of the motion was on the exceptions, and it was inconsistent to have them then heard and passed upon and afterward ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. After the exceptions were overruled here, the defendant's counsel would have to take up the matter by a regular appeal.

Mr. Field finally withdrew the exceptions as one of the bases of his motion and put it on the grounds of the insufficiency of evidence and the excessive amount of the damages. Mr. Carter then said that with the question of having the exceptions heard at the General Term the court should consider the motion of the plaintiff's counsel for an allowance.

After a rather lively passage of words between Messrs. Carter and David Dudley Fied, the former intimated that one per cent. allowance on the amount recovered would not be too much. The matter was finally left to the discretion of the court.

VIEWS OF THE COUNSEL.

THE LAWYERS' PLANS FOR THE FUTURE—INTERVIEWS WITH CHARLES O'CONOR, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, AND WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Charles O'Conor, when questioned by a TIMES reporter at the close of the trial yesterday, said that the counsel for the people would endeavor to follow up the case. They would enter up judgment after the stay restraining them was removed, and would proceed to issue execution. They would take all of Tweed's property which they could find, and would sell it to satisfy the judgment unless they were interfered with by an order from some Judge in the State. The property attached would be used as far as it could to satisfy the judgment.

David Dudley Field said, last evening, in reply to a question as to what was his opinion of the verdict: "The verdict is over $2,000,000 less than the plaintiffs claimed, and they have been defeated to just that extent thus far. They have heretofore strenuously insisted that they were entitled to recover the whole amount of the bills that were paid through the Board of Audit, and they had obtained from the General Term a decided expression of opinion that they were entitled to recover that amount. The first great question, then, was whether they could sustain that position. We insisted, on the part of the defendant, that the plaintiff could recover, not the whole amount of the bills, but the overcharges on the bills. This, after a long contest, we succeeded in getting the court to hold and the jury to find. The Judge has tried the case with great dignity and impartiality. We have nothing to complain of in that way, although we think that there ought to have been no verdict against the defendant in this action, and that it cannot stand."

Mr. Field said he should appeal, and stated that the course of proceedings would be as follows: "Exceptions will be written out and filed, and then argued either at a Special or General Term in the first instance. The code provides that the exceptions may be first argued at the Special Term, and then, upon an appeal, at the General Term, but that the trial Judge may order the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and the judgment be meantime suspended. "We moved to-day in court," said he, "that in this case the exception be heard at the General Term before three Judges. Judge Westbrook promised to think of the matter at his leisure, and make an order shortly. Meantime, no judgment can be entered. In one of these two ways the case will be taken up and carried to the General Term, and then to the Court of Appeals, and we expect to succeed in the end and defeat the action altogether."

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham stated to a TIMES reporter last evening that the plaintiffs had obtained all they expected to in this action, and were fully satisfied with the verdict. He said that he had never heard of such a thing as preventing the defendant in an action from appealing if he wanted to. He was unable to state what amount of property belonging to Tweed could be levied upon, and said that that was one of the subjects for future action.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE IMPORTERS AND GROCERS PRONOUNCE AGAINST INFLATION AND IN FAVOR OF A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday, Mr. D. M. Turnure in the Chair, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up resolutions on the currency question submitted, through E. W. Corlies, Chairman, the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That an early resumption of specie payments is the first measure necessary to the restoration of confidence in our financial system, in the absence of which it is hopeless to look for a return to healthy activity in any of the varied interests of the country.

2. That the highest considerations of the public good imperatively demand additional legislation on the part of Congress, in authorizing and providing for a gradual withdrawal and cancelation of the legal-tender notes, as well as for securing a reserve of gold in the Treasury to an extent sufficient to insure the fulfillment of the pledge of the act of last Congress fixing the 1st January, 1879, as the date for resumption, and that the repeal of that law can be regarded only as a step toward repudiation and national dishonor.

3. That the accumulation at all our money centres of business, together with the diminished values of every description of property, indicate the present time as a favorable opportunity for inaugurating a gradual retirement of the legal-tender notes.

4. That the means for accomplishing this purpose, as well as for providing the needful reserve of gold in the Treasury, can be obtained by the issue of bonds for such additional amounts as may not be supplied by the surplus revenue of the Government, or by reserving the privilege originally granted the holders, of funding the legal-tender notes into interest-bearing bonds.

5. That in the judgment of this board the legal-tender notes could be withdrawn and canceled at the rate of two to three millions per month without detriment to the current business of the country, and that this process should be at once begun and continued until, with the accumulation of sufficient coin in the Treasury, the notes are brought to a par with gold.

The Chairman thought the committee should have devised some scheme for carrying out the resolutions. Mr. William A. Booth, as a member of the committee, said that they intentionally evaded that subject, as it was a matter for the Government to decide. The resolutions were then put and carried unanimously, and copies ordered to be sent to the Representatives in Congress from this City.

A DELINQUENT POSTMASTER.

Complaint was made yesterday in the United States District Attorney's office in this City, against William Burchard, the absconding Postmaster of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., charging him with detaining letters. It seems that Burchard was intimate with many of the farmers in the vicinity, and borrowed large sums of money from them, giving notes for the same. These, without exception, he allowed to go to protest, and the notices of protest mailed at the Post Office he detained. Thus the indorsers knew nothing of the matter. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Burchard, by Commissioner Shields, and placed in the hands of the Marshal to be served when opportunity shall permit. Nothing is at present known regarding his whereabouts.

RIVER PIRATES SENTENCED.

John Lowery, of No. 18 Cherry street, and Charles Meyers, alias "Waddy," of No. 39 Cherry street, two of the pirates whose desperate outrages in the harbor on the night of Feb. 25 created such an excitement, were called up for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Lowery and Meyers were indicted for robbery and receiving stolen goods on the complaint of Capt. Japhet T. Booye, of the schooner Julia A. Chamberlain. The desperadoes pleaded guilty and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced each of them to fifteen years in the State Prison. Matthew Ryan, another of the pirates, against whom three indictments had been found for robbery and receiving stolen goods, was also put on trial, but the case had not concluded when the court adjourned.

GETTING HIS LIVING BY FORGERY.

On March 4, 1875, William, alias Louis, Pickler, aged forty-five, living at No. 227 Avenue B, obtained $19 75 from the Chemical Bank on a forged check; on the 19th of the same month he obtained $34 from the Fourth National Bank on a similar document; on April 3 he swindled the National Park Bank out of $45 60; on April 19, he procured $27 from the German-American Bank, and on the 27th of the same month swindled the same bank out of $29. Some time ago Pickler was arrested and identified as the man who had committed the above mentioned forgeries. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Pickler pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

ARREST IN ACTIONS FOR SEDUCTION.

Judge Curtis, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Steinberg against Lasker, in which the plaintiff sued for damages on account of the seduction of his daughter by the defendant. He obtained an order of arrest against the latter, who attempted, by motion before Judge Curtis, to be released from arrest on the ground that the case was not one in which the Code provided the defendant could be arrested. The defendant claimed the action was based on the father's loss of service. The motion to vacate the order of arrest was denied.

DEMOCRATIC ABSOLUTISM.

THE BELKNAP CASE IN THE HOUSE.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORT NO ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT—THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS REFUSED A HEARING—PARLIAMENTERY TACTICS REQUIRED—THE WHOLE MATTER REFERRED BACK.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the House to-day Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made the following report in the case of the impeachment of the late Secretary of War:

"The Committee on the Judiciary would respectfully report that, in pursuance of the instructions of the House, they have prepared articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, but that since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh, upon whose testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and referred to them by the House, said articles were framed, has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and that probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, cannot be procured, sufficient to convict said William W. Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office as Secretary of War. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved That the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time.

Your committee impressed with the importance of securing the fullest indemnity to such witnesses as may be required to testify in behalf of the Government before either house of Congress, or any committee of either house, or before the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and shall so testify under protest, he shall not thereafter be held to answer criminally in any court of justice or subject to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any act concerning which he shall be so required to testify, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve any person liabilities to impeachment.

Be it enacted, &c. Every person who shall willfully absent himself from his place of residence, or conceal himself or absent himself from the United States, or, being absent, shall willfully remain absent, or shall flee or attempt to do so for the purpose and with the intent to escape the service of any lawful writ or process, requiring him to appear and testify or give evidence, or produce books, letters, documents, or papers, or for the purpose and with the intent to avoid being required to testify or give evidence, or to become a witness, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both of said punishments. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any such person from lawful punishment, as for a contempt."

Mr. KNOTT proceeded to address the House on the subject. He said that the testimony of Marsh had disclosed such infamous crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the late Secretary of War as had caused every honest American to hang his head with shame and ignominy. The committee had proceeded to the discharge of its duty, but had no sooner completed it than the committee was confronted with the fact that Mr. Marsh had fled beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. He would not undertake to say what was the immediate cause of Mr. Marsh's prompt flight. He would say, however, that having testified before the committee, and having given no indication of a contempt of the House, it was beyond the power of the committee or of the House to take him into custody, or to have restrained him in any manner of his liberty, without having been guilty of almost as great an outrage as that charged on the Secretary of War. Marsh, however, might have been taken into custody in pursuance of law by another department of the Government. He [Mr. Knott] did not insinuate that the distinguished head of the Department of Justice or that the District Attorney was not aware of the proper mode and manner of securing Marsh's detention. There was but one method now by which Marsh could be brought back, and that method was an infallible one. It was in the power of one man to have Marsh in Washington City in forty-eight hours. It was a simple plan and one known to the legal profession from the earliest dawn of jurisprudence. If the President of the United States would honestly, and sincerely desired the impeachment, indictment, and punishment of the late Secretary of War, whose enormous crimes had disgraced his own Administration, and had caused every American cheek to mantle with shame, all that he had to do was to give assurance to the witness Marsh that if he would come before the tribunals and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he should have a free pardon, and Marsh would be in Washington in forty-eight hours. Marsh was not coming without such assurance, and no sane man in his situation would come without such assurance after what had been blazoned all over the country. The question, therefore, presented itself to the committee was the most advisable one for the House to do, and the committee had concluded that, to present articles of impeachment, with the moral certainty that there would not be sufficient evidence to sustain them, would put the House in an attitude which would render it ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and contemptible in its own estimation. He did not believe that there was more than one man in the House who would feel disposed to place the House in that attitude, particularly when abundant evidence might, with opportunity, be procured to sustain the charge.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, another member of the Judiciary Committee, sustained the report of the committee, and submitted that, even if Mr. Marsh were present, it would not be prudent to present articles on his testimony alone, particularly when it was apparent that other and important testimony would be procured. He regretted the manifestation of any partisan feeling on the subject, and intimated that no member of the House could ride into the Presidency on the manner in which this investigation should be conducted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, rose to get the floor, but Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, moved the previous question, and resisted the appeals of the Republican members to withdraw the motion. The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. KNOTT then moved the previous question on the bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Ohio, appealed to Mr. Knott not to insist upon the previous question, but to allow the same a little discussion.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine—There have been two speeches made on the opposite side of the House. [Shouts of "Order! order!" from the Democrats.] Every man here is in favor of the bill, but we want one short speech on this question from a member of the Judiciary Committee. [Continous shouts of "Order! order!"]

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina—The gentleman from Maine is out of order and he knows it. He ought to obey the rules of the House. [Laughter.]

A vote by tellers was taken on seconding the previous question, but the Republicans generally refrained from voting so that there did not appear to be a quorum.

There being nothing in order (in that condition) except a motion to adjourn, or for a call of the House, Mr. BLAINE again appealed to Mr. Knott (as a saving of time) to allow a short debate. He himself did not want to speak more than fifteen minutes.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that there were some apparent defects in the bill, and that the previous question would prevent the offering of amendments. He thought the bill would easily pass.

Mr. BLAINE—The vote would be unanimous.

Mr. KNOTT declined to make any compromise.

There was nothing for it but a call of the House. After the call (which showed the presence of a quorum) Mr. BLAINE made another effort to secure a chance of discussion on the Republican side, disclaiming anything that had the appearance of filibustering, but his voice was drowned in shouts of "order" from the Democrats. Another vote by tellers had the same result, and there was another call of the House. After two hours consumed in this way, an arrangement was made (which Mr. KNOTT said he had proposed from the beginning) that half of the hour left to the committee after seconding the previous question, should be given to Mr. Lawrence. Mr. LAWRENCE yielded part of that time to Mr. Kasson and Mr. Blaine.

Mr. KASSON expressed his regret that statements which had been made yesterday, in the heat of debate, had been repeated to-day by the cool gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Knott,] and who undertook to show that Mr. Marsh could not have been frightened away by any Cabinet proceeding, as he had left Washington at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday, (three hours before the report was presented in the House,) and could not have learned anything about the supposed action of the Cabinet till he read it in Montreal on Saturday morning.

Mr. BLAINE declared that he was authorized to say that there never had been any instructions in the Cabinet to prosecute Marsh. Marsh's case had never been considered in the Cabinet, but simply the question of prosecuting Belknap. If anybody stated that Marsh had been frightened out of the country by anything the Cabinet had done, he stated what had no foundation in fact. The simple delay of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to discharge Marsh would have retained him here. He [Mr. Blaine] would vote for this bill, even if it were full of outrages, and would be begged his own Administration, and had caused every American cheek to mantle with shame, all that he had to do was to give assurance to the witness Marsh that if he would come before the tribunals and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he should have a free pardon, and Marsh would be in Washington in forty-eight hours. Marsh was not coming without such assurance, and no sane man in his situation would come without such assurance after what had been blazoned all over the country. The question, therefore, presented itself to the committee who was most advisable for the House to do, and the committee had concluded that, to present articles of impeachment, with the moral certainty that there would not be sufficient evidence to sustain them, would put the House in an attitude which would render it ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and contemptible in its own estimation. He did not believe that there was more than one man in the House who would feel disposed to place the House in that attitude, particularly when abundant evidence might, with opportunity, be procured to sustain the charge.

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LAW REPORTS.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK CASE.

The examination of William A. Darling and Spencer K. Green, charged with perjury in swearing to a false statement of the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was concluded yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Mr. Robert Sewall, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Abram Wakeman summed up in turn for the defendants. Mr. Sewall made a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the accounts of the bank, and endeavored to show that the discrepancies were either unimportant or so concealed that Messrs. Green and Darling were not aware of their true character. Mr. Dittenhoefer argued that even if the defendants had sworn to a false statement on March 4, 1871, as charged in the complaint, it was not perjury under the statute. The law required only two statements from savings bank officers, one in January and one in July; and it was only a false oath taken in connection with either of these documents that constituted perjury. Hon. Abram Wakeman, on behalf of Mr. Darling, urged that the charge against the latter was incorrect; that he was not Secretary ad interim at the time of the signing of the statement, but Secretary pro tem. Mr. A. P. Fitch then addressed the court for the prosecution. He said that the entire plea of the defendants was that the expert was too enthusiastic, and that there was no law to punish them. The simple fact was that the damning proof of the defendants' guilt was contained in their own books, and that if any other expert had been called to examine them he would have come to the same conclusion as Mr. McDonald. The defendants, from the nature of their positions as President and Secretary, must have known these facts when they falsely swore to them. He concluded by asking that they be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Judge Duffy, after reviewing the testimony, held the defendants to answer. The papers in the case will be sent to the District Attorney at once. The statute of limitations expires on the 14th instant, so that if an indictment is to be brought it must be within five days.

THE BRECHT MALPRACTICE CASE.

"Dr." West, alias "Dr." Perry, alias "Dr." Van Buskirk, whose real name is Benjamin K. Harker, and Mme. West, alias Perry, his wife, charged with malpractice in having caused the death of Christine Brecht, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, having been indicted by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, in whose jurisdiction the alleged crime was committed. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were remanded to the Tombs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kaiser vs. Bartels.—It is exceedingly doubtful whether this default should be opened. I am inclined, however, to give the defendant a chance to try his case. The default will therefore be opened on these terms: First, the judgment is to stand as security; second, the costs before notice of trial, $10 costs of motion, and plaintiff's disbursements must be paid by defendant on or before Thursday, March 9, 1876; third, the case must be placed on the calendar for short causes for March 10 for trial, and must then be tried. If these conditions are not complied with, motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Morton vs. Matthews et al.—Granted.

Auffmordt vs. Goldstein.—I do not see any reason for changing the views expressed in my previous memorandum. The defendant does not seem to me to have been in actual custody within the meaning of the 288th section of the Code. If he was, good cause for not discharging him seems to be shown by the affidavits of the plaintiff. Motion denied.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—In this case the proper order seems to me to be to direct that the plaintiff assign all his interest in the contract referred to to the Receiver already appointed as security for the payment of the alimony.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo-boat Company.—This motion is denied as to the deposit in the Trust Company, as Francis & Loutrel have the prior claim. It is granted as to the transfer of stock to the Receiver.

Mann vs. Willoughby.—Order as settled.

Stanley vs. Berger.—In this case the examination must proceed.

The Indianapolis, &c., Railroad Company vs. Tyng.—The assignment to Francis & Loutrel seems to be established, and they have the prior claim. Motion granted.

Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. Woodruff.—Plaintiff is a foreign corporation and the defendant a resident of Jefferson County. That is the proper county for the trial of the action. Before serving his answer the defendant demanded in writing that the place of trial be changed to Jefferson County. (2 Code, Rep. 118.) The motion may be made at any time before trial if the demand is made in time. (11 Howard, 149; 10 Howard, 403.) The demand was made in time, and it is quite apparent that the time for answering must have been extended. (Code, section 126; see date of answer.) Any laches which might otherwise have been imputed to the defendant is explained by his affidavits. Motion granted, without costs.

Weston vs. The Continental Bank.—The allegation in the affidavit read in opposition to the motion that the plaintiffs brought this action as the Trustee of an express trust for another party is nowhere controverted or explained by the moving party, and as it appears that if the action is now discontinued the demand will be barred by the statute of limitations, I am of the opinion that the motion must be denied. (See Allen vs. Schemerhorn, 14 Howard, 288.) I do not regard this as a case in which a plaintiff is desirous of discontinuing irrespective of any right by any lien on the part of his attorney, nor as a controversy between a client and his attorney. As the case stands before me on the papers the controversy is between the Trustee of an express trust and his cestui que trust, and the rights of the latter must be preserved. No costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Opinions.—Sistare vs. Bleecker Street Railroad Company; Harlow vs. Bleecker Street Railroad Company.

Brown vs. Combination Wool Company, Jersey.—Parties may take commission without stay. If he wants stay, he must waive his judgment and attachment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

May vs. Schuyler et al.—Adjustment of costs by Clerk affirmed in appeal.

Steinburg vs. Lasker.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. See opinion.

Ranalet vs. Pitt.—Motion for Receiver granted. See decision.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Nummery vs. Levy.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

West vs. Lynch.—Motion granted by default.

Motions to Advance Cause Granted.—Hayes vs. Blauvelt; Glumer vs. Munzinger; Meidelsohem vs. Foss; Cummings vs. Pinckney; Waummacker vs. Conner; Blumlin vs. Philips; Allen vs. Vincent.

Kessler vs. Koller.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Titus vs. Schevind.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
132—Wilson vs. Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve.	24a—Hancox vs. Prop. Clement Rock.
38—Townsend vs. Steamboat Shady Side.	49—Studwell vs. St. Tug E. H. Coffin.
23—Gomes et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.	33—Manning vs. St. Tug Grace Fee.
58—Bliss vs. Gomez.	54—DeCastro, &c., Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.	60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.	6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.	5—Willets vs. Phillips.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt White.	47—Henley vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. ship Gen. McClennan.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Charles Smith, homicide.	Daniel Foley, grand larceny.
Charles Klair, felonious assault and battery.	Anthony Fay, grand larceny.
Charles Collins, felonious assault and battery.	William Johnson, grand larceny.
William McDonald, felonious assault and battery.	William Strinkoff, forgery.
James Cushon, William Williams, Joseph H. Gannon, robbery.	Thomas Sullivan, petit larceny.
Charles Freeman, burglary.	Christian White, petit larceny.
Henry Williams, burglary.	Felix Kalish, petit larceny.
George Lawrence, grand larceny.	James Hawkhurst, grand larceny.
Gilbert Green, grand larceny.	Simon Abrams, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Shields vs. The Mayor, &c.	167—Matter of Hoffman.
27—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	184—Burbanck vs. Burr.
29—Long vs. The Mayor, &c.	267—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
111—Nat. Spring Co. vs. Board of Assessors.	268—Veiller vs. Gilman.
122—O'Brien vs. Board of Assessors.	284—Ludlow vs. Hayward, &c.
133—Matter of Potter.	287—Viadero vs. Viadero.
135—Matter of Redmond.	302—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask.
136—Same.	313—Dauchy vs. French.
144—Matter of Barr.	316—Manhattan Telegraph Co. vs. Chester.
145—Matter of Arnot.	326—Clayton vs. Oakes.
148—Matter of Stuyvesant	327—Trotter vs. Coral & Shell Marble Co.
149—Matter of Hoffman.	331—Ruger, &c., vs. Collins.
150—Matter of Auld.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
76—Parker vs. Gano et al.	125—Hayman vs. Schwarzchild.
93½—Kelly vs. The Mayor.	126—Donnington vs. Hull.
95—Peters et al., Ex'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.	129—Palim vs. Watts et al.
110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel.	129½—Nash vs. Mitchell.
115—Marshall vs. Fowler.	130—Hull vs. Donnington.
31—The Standard Sugar Refinery vs. Dayton et al.	131—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.
47—Corbett vs. Trowbridge.	132—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan.
121—Hill vs. The Newichawanic Co.	133—Wardenburgh versus Burke.
122—Dinkelspiel vs. Franklin.	134—Mayer vs. Friedman.
123—Townshend vs. Norris.	135—Phillips vs. Pace.
124—Claflin et al. vs. Tausig et al.	136—Mulry vs. Long Island Railroad.
	137—Ganong vs. The Tribune Association.
	138—Listman vs. Blaut.
	138½—McFarlin vs. Boyton.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
7—Peutiarge vs. Riesthal et al.	86—Mason vs. Carr et al.
19—Bross vs. Ensworth.	93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
20—Burt vs. The Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co. Law and Fact.	207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield, &c.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.	242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.	256—Brosang vs. Marshall.
106—Neilson vs. Tracey, &c.	68—Binsse et al. vs. Callurin et al.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.	239—Cen. R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.	81—Middleton vs. Gardiner, &c.
199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.	34—Weir vs. Gail et al.
130—Brown vs. Goodwin.	251—The Tribune Association vs. The Sun Printing Association.
47—McBride vs. McBride.	
250—Haberman vs. Witters	200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
201—Harlow, &c., vs. The Bleecker St. R.R. Co.	55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
66—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Black et al.	160—Healy vs. Healy.
71—Lawton Granul'r Moving Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.	368—Williamson et al. vs. Cobb et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1,189—O'Brien vs. Browning. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill.	1380—Devoe et al. vs. Spaulding.
1062—Custance vs. Brown.	1386—Willett vs. Mead et al.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.	1396—Leavitt et al. vs. Heilbrunn.
1230—The Gold & St. Tel. vs. Poppenhausen.	1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1548—The N. Y. & B. T. Co. vs. Berger et al.	
2262—Coatrous et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1400—Goodwin vs. Conklin.
1824—Hollaeder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1640—Gilbert & Marsh vs. Marsh, sole exr., &c.
844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.	226—Langley vs. Catholic Male O. Asylum.
1362—Beebe et al. vs. Knight.	2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.
1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.	1272—Randall et al. vs. Franklin Ins. Co.
1372—Walsh, as Clerk, vs. Rooney et al.	2482—Mathes vs. Sharp, Adm'r, &c.
1376—Brown, Snyder et al. vs. Bristol.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
977—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.	933—Pinckney vs. Randolph et al.
2206—Baldwin versus The Mayor, &c.	2539—Hartman vs. N. Y. San. & Che. C. M'f'g Co.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police et al.	1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
53—Risley vs. Phœnix Bank of N. Y.	633—Rothschild vs. 42d & Grand St. R. R. Co.
673—Platt, Ass'e, vs. Van Name et al.	1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
1105—Dejonge, Ass'e, vs. Conner, Sheriff.	171½—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	175½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.	863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.	104—Hayes versus The Mayor.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	1181—Fisher, Trustee, &c., vs. Courtney et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.	36—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
20—Crosley vs. Walls.	38—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
1—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.	9—Shedden vs. McCarthy. Issues of Law and Fact.
8—Burleigh et al. vs. Center.	1—Davis vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on. No. 1217—Funke vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
932—Hendricks vs. The Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	996—Jenkens vs. Hess.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al	48—Chapman vs. Meeker
702—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.	838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald	1006—Arono, Jr., vs. Metz.
980—Doremus vs. Barnard	1010—Nordhausen vs. The N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co.
982—Hemmuller vs. Gray, Adm'x., &c.	718—Weeks et al. vs. The Manhattan Real Estate Association.
986—Irvin, et al., Exrs., vs. Wilson.	968—Beach vs. Walker.
1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Hershfield vs. Werner.	162—Jenny vs. Dater.
148—Tipton vs. Kerner.	163—Keelan vs. McNeil.
149—O'Conner vs. Kerner.	164—Briggs vs. Dreman.
150—Raccles vs. Kerner.	165—Koenig vs. Jents.
151—Sullivan vs. Kerner.	166—Roberts vs. Nat. Ice Co., N. Y.
152—Hunt vs. Kerner.	167—Roberts vs. Croton Lake Ice Co.
153—Reagan vs. Kerner.	
154—Same vs. Same.	168—Hartford, by guardian, vs. Mueller.
156—Van Salsen vs. Carey.	
157—Grunhut vs. Rosenstein.	81—Doscher et al. vs. Jacobi.
158—Regelman vs. Maxwell.	93—Martin vs. The American Literary Bureau.
159—Whalen vs. Brown.	
160—Halliday vs. Carman.	86—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
161—Isaacs et al. vs. Maxkorn.	90—Marckthaler vs. Frey et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.	No.
27—Davis vs. Helay et al.	36—Bruggerman vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday in April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.	3737—Schwartz vs. Waring.
2745—McCue vs. Galager.	3702—Sayles vs. Cormer.
3187—Coben vs. Conner et al.	3915—McGiness et al. vs. O'Shea.
5895—Kinney vs. Schmidt.	535—Hoke vs. Vanderbilt.
3920—Gottleit et al. vs. Kunzelman.	1433—Demarest versus Schenck.
6650—Howard vs. Voorhis, Jr.	6344—Kochets vs. Tully.
7061—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.	4042—Calady et al. vs. Andrews et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1907—The Merchants' L'n & Trust Co. vs. B'k of Metropolis.	4546—Chase et al. vs. Hamburg.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.	6353—McLean et al. vs. Gerding.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborne.	6973—Haines vs. Robbins.
	6750—Friesberg et al. vs. Wellington.
3861—Callaghan vs. Von Schoening.	6432—Cox vs. Conner.
	5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt.
3901—Kehlenbeck versus Stope.	3844—Zeinlicka vs. Jackson.
4315—Cammeyer vs. Caretairs et al.	3862—Postler vs. Burke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hossner, impl'd.	45—Cody vs. Chapman.
6748—Barnett vs. Clark et al.	3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Authors' P. Co.
6793—Semin vs. Viemeister.	3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
6962—Schwarz vs. Zander.	5568—The Security Bank vs. Cipperly.
6867—Monogue vs. Looram.	5757—Burkhalter et al. vs. Pratt.
6482—Mercham et al. vs. Schafer.	5896—Boehm vs. Sturge.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.	5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
3598—Bookman vs. Dume et al.	5070—Falconer vs. Haight et al.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.	5180—Bates et al. vs. Seitz.
3136—Farnia vs. Decker.	
2915—Stover Machine Co. vs. Phillips.	

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 8.—Following is the list of the first fifty causes on the Court of Appeals calendar for the term commencing March 20, 1876. The first eight causes will constitute the calendar for that day:

Nos. Preferred Class 1.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Christopher.	26—Hill vs. New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
2—The People vs. McCourt.	27—Arnot vs. Erie Railroad Co.
3—Meyers vs. The People.	28—Simon vs. Simonson.
4—The People ex rel. Woolf vs. Jacobs.	29—Schaley vs. Mumford.
5—The People vs. Learned	30—Gourley vs. Campbell.
6—Dolan vs. The People.	31—Shader vs. The Railway Passenger Asso.
7—Crummins vs. The People.	32—Earl vs. Peck.
8—Tuite vs. The People.	33—Blair vs. Erie R. R. Co.
8½—The People vs. Carpenter. Preferred Class 2.	34—Dejancy vs. Stearns.
	35—Cordell vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co.
9—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.	36—Livingston vs. Murray.
	37—Brandon vs. Brandon.
10—Winthrop vs. McKein.	38—Young vs. Hill.
11—Fairchild vs. Fairchild.	39—Young vs. Heermans.
12—Roulston vs. Boulston. Preferred Class 3.	40—Massoth vs. The President, &c., Canal Co.
13—Baldwin vs. Tallmadge.	41—Saulter vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14—Fisher vs. Bunta.	
15—Gilman vs. Gilman.	42—Ingersoll vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
16—Graves vs. Stewart.	
17—Smith vs. The Watertown Fire Insurance Co.	43—Schultz vs. Crane. Preferred Class 4.
18—McNeelly vs. The Continental Life Insurance Co.	44—McVeany vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
19—Becar vs. Flues.	45—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
20—Burner vs. Meigs.	
21—Mersereau vs. The Phœnix Mutual Insurance Co.	46—Mayor vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
22—Cochlin vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.	47—Doremus vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
	48—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
23—Mitchell vs. New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.	49—The People, ex rel. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of New-York.
24—Sutton vs. New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.	
25—Cox vs. Wightman.	50—The People, &c., vs. Morton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Mo.,K.&T.S.F. 60	400 Pacific Mail...... 21¼
4,000 do.......b3. 60	100 do....... 21⅜
350 Panama.......135	400 do.......c. 21⅛
100 do......b3.135	800 do....... 21⅜
500 do.......135½	100 do....... 21⅛
10 Rock Island...s3.110½	300 do....... 21
100 do.......110½	200 do....... 21⅛
1600 Western Union.. 68¾	400 do....... 21⅜
100 do......c. 68¾	100 do....... 21¾
200 do......s3. 68⅝	400 do....... 21⅝
600 do....... 68¾	100 do....... 21¾
1100 do....... 68⅞	100 Michigan Central. 62¼
1000 do....... 68¾	100 do....... 62⅜
500 do....... 68⅝	30 do....... 62
1400 do....... 68⅝	300 do....... 62½
100 do......c. 68½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 18⅜
1800 do....... 68⅝	1100 Lake Shore...... 63¼
200 do....... 68¼	500 do....... 63⅜
200 do....... 68⅜	500 do....... 63½
200 do......c. 68⅜	200 do....... 63⅝
300 do....... 68½	100 do....... 63½
100 do....... 68⅝	1200 do....... 63⅜
600 Erie Railway.... 18	400 do......s3. 63½
100 St. Paul.......c. 43	100 do....... 63⅝
100 do....... 43	300 do....... 63¾
200 Toledo & Wab.... 3½	1000 do....... 63⅞
500 do....... 3⅝	300 do......s3. 63¾
100 do....... 3½	500 do....... 63⅞
200 do....... 3⅜	1100 do....... 64
100 do....... 3¼	100 N. J. Southern.... 1
100 Kan. & Texas.s3. 13	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U.S. 6s,'81,R.122½	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........121⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.....119	1,000 do....12.121¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b.c.119¼	125,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C......12.118¾
62,600 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b.c.121¼	5,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R.......12.118⅝
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.118¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Ga. 7s, Ind...101¼	100 Erie R'way..b.c. 18
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 21½	1900 do....... 18⅛
500 Ch. & Alt. Inc.107	500 Pacific Mail...b.c. 22
1,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.109¼	100 do....... 22⅛
6,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.112	900 do....... 22¼
20,000 N. J. Cen. Cvt.109	900 do....... 22⅜
1,000 L. & W. B. Con. 97	1000 do....... 22¼
3,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div...... 94½	400 do....... 22⅛
	100 do....... 22
2,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89½	1400 do....... 22¼
1,000 do....b.c. 89⅜	200 do.....b3. 22⅜
3,000 C. & N.W.Con.103¾	1300 do....... 22¼
1,000 Ch. & N. W. C. C. G...b.c.c. 92¼	100 do.....s3. 22
	500 do....... 22
1,000 Erie 2d.......102½	200 do......c. 22¼
3,000 Erie 3d.......103¼	100 do....... 22¼
11,000 Erie 4th.......103½	800 do....... 22⅜
1,000 L Shore Div'd.105½	900 do....... 22½
1,000 H.&S.Jo.8s,Cv. 77	700 do....... 22⅜
1,000 do....b.c. 76	500 do....... 22¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.105	1100 do....... 22⅝
5,000 do.......105⅛	100 do.....s3. 22⅜
5,000 do.......105¼	100 do.....b3. 22½
9,000 Har. 1st 7s. R.120	200 do....... 22⅜
15,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98⅞	1300 do....... 22¾
10,000 F. R. of Mo. 2d. 76	200 do....... 22⅞
1,000 C.P 1st S.J.Br. 98	100 do......c. 23⅛
2,000 Cen.P.1st,Cal. & Or.Br..b.c. 95½	300 do....... 23
	200 do....... 23⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅝	600 do....... 23¼
2,000 do......c.105½	400 do....... 23⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91½	50 Cl. & P. Guar..b.c. 95½
5,000 do....... 91⅝	100 Mich. Cen..b.c.b3. 62½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 69	100 do.....b30. 62½
20,000 do....b.c. 70	100 do.....b60. 62½
500 do....small. 65	100 do.....b60. 62½
5,000 T.& W.Con.Cv. 51	100 do....... 62½
5,000 do....... 52	100 do.....b3. 62⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 93	588 do....... 62½
10,000 Mo.K.& T.Con. S. F. x C... 60	800 do....... 62⅝
	900 L. S. & M. So...b.c. 64
6,000 W. & St. P. 1st. 85	3400 do....... 64⅛
40 Am. Ex. Bank....114	200 do......c. 64⅛
67 Merchants' Bk...118	500 do.....b3. 64⅛
10 Park Bank.......125	700 do....... 64¼
5 Bk. State of N.Y.106	500 do....... 64⅜
100 Con. Coal...x div. 41⅝	600 do.....b3. 64½
100 do....b.c. 41½	100 do.....s3. 64⅜
100 Md. Coal Co...... 18½	200 do....... 64⅛
100 do....... 18¼	800 do....... 64⅜
100 Quick. Mining Co. 17⅞	1100 do....... 64¼
112 U.M'g of Tenn.b.c. ⅞	600 do....... 64⅜
200 do....... ¾	500 do....... 64⅛
15 Atl. & P. Tel...b.c. 19¾	400 do....... 64⅝
25 Am. Express..... 62	100 Illinois Central..102⅛
30 U. S. Exp...b.c. 73½	5 do.......102⅛
800 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 68⅝	200 Ch. & N. W..b.c. 42⅞
200 do......c. 68⅝	100 do....... 43
700 do....... 68¾	20 Ch. & R. I...b.c.110¾
800 do....... 68⅞	805 Cen. R. of N. J....106⅛
200 do......b3. 68⅞	15 do....b.c.106¾
400 do......s3. 68¾	10 do.......106⅛
200 do....... 68⅞	100 C.,M. & St.P..b.c. 43¼
2700 do....... 69	100 do....... 43¼
300 do....... 69⅛	600 do....... 43⅜
1600 do....... 69¼	100 Ch., Mil. & St. P. Pref..b.c.b3. 80
800 do....... 69⅜	
100 do....... 69½	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 3½
500 do....... 69⅜	300 do....... 3⅜
800 do....... 69¼	100 do....... 3⅛
900 do......s3. 69	40 Ch., B. & Q...b.c.119½
400 do......s5. 69	300 Mor. & Es...b.c.105
500 do....... 69⅛	20 Del., Lack. & W..118¾
100 do......s3. 69	100 do....b.c.118⅛
600 do......b3. 69⅛	200 do.....s3.118
500 do....... 69⅛	200 do.....s3.117¾
600 do....... 69¼	50 Albany & Susq..104½
1000 do....... 69⅜	50 do.......105
1300 do....... 69½	100 Ch. & Alton..b.c.103
100 N. Y. C.& H..b.c.115⅝	5 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 31
200 do.......115⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 21¼
100 Un. Pacific...b.c. 66⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S.5-20s,R., 1865........118⅛	700 Pacific Mail...... 23¼
	100 do....... 23
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 69¾	300 do....... 22¾
24,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..105¼	300 do....... 22⅞
4,000 Ft. Wayne 1st.118	1100 do....... 23
20,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89½	500 do......s3. 22⅞
1100 West. Union..... 69½	100 do......b3. 23
300 do....... 69⅜	200 do....... 23
1200 do....... 69¼	800 do....... 22⅞
300 do....... 69⅛	1100 do....... 22¾
700 do....... 69	500 do....... 22⅝
400 do....... 68⅞	400 do....... 22¾
600 do....... 69	1000 do....... 22⅝
100 do......s3. 69	100 do....... 22½
100 do....... 69	1800 do....... 22½
100 do......c. 69	200 N.Y. C. & Hud.b3.116
600 do....... 69	100 Mich. Cen....b60. 62⅞
400 do....... 68⅞	100 do....... 62¾
1500 do....... 69	100 St. Paul......... 43⅜
100 Canton........... 44	100 Del., Lack. & W..117⅝
200 North-western.... 43	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 3¼
5 Rock Island......110¼	200 do....... 3⅛
800 Lake Shore....... 64½	200 Ohio & Miss Pf... 40
700 do....... 64⅜	24 Cen. Pacific.....101
200 do......b3. 64⅝	200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 31
1200 do....... 64¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., 1867.......b.c.121⅜	$10,000 U.S. 5-20s,C., 1865, N......119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1865........118⅛	3,000 U. S. 5s, Coup., 1881.......b.c.118⅞
1,000 US.5s,10-40,C.119¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72¼	600 W. U. Tel....b.c. 69
1,000 C.,R.I. & P.7s.109½	1200 do....... 68⅞
6,000 M.&S.P.I.&M.D 95	1800 do....... 68¾
1,000 Mil., & St. P. 7 3-10, C...... 98	1400 do....... 68⅝
	400 do....... 68½
6,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F......b.c. 89¾	500 do....... 68⅝
	300 do......c. 68⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. C...104	600 do....... 68¾
2,000 C.,C.,C.&I. 1st111½	50 do....... 69
500 M. & E. 1st.....117	600 do....... 68⅞
1,000 H.& St. J.8s,C. 77	1200 do....... 69
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 87½	2400 do....... 69⅛
10,000 Har. 1st 7s,C.120	100 do......s3. 69
2,000 Cen. P. 1st, C. & O. B........ 95½	200 do....... 68⅞
	1000 do....... 68¾
5,000 C.P.1st, S.J.B. 97¾	900 do....... 68⅝
26,000 U. Pacific 1st.105⅝	900 Mich. Cen....b.c. 62¾
6,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.103¼	600 do....... 62⅞
4,000 do.......103⅜	100 do......s3. 62¾
5,000 do.......103¼	500 Pacific Mail..b.c. 22
8,000 U. Pacific S. F. 91⅜	700 do....... 22⅛
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.105½	2700 do....... 22¼
5,000 P. R. of Mo.2d. 76	700 do....... 22⅛
500 P.,F.W.&C.1st117	1100 do....... 22
2,000 do.......118	800 do....... 22⅛
1,000 Ren.& Sar.1st.118	500 do....... 22¼
1,000 R.,W.&O.C.1st 95½	200 do....... 22½
1,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 93	200 do....... 22⅜
5,000 M. Cen. 7s......105¼	300 do....... 22⅞
100 Canton Co......... 43	200 do....... 23
100 Consol'n Coal of Md....b.c.s30. 41	200 do....... 22⅞
	700 do....... 22⅞
	150 do......s3. 22¾
100 do......... 41½	500 do....... 22⅝
100 A. & P. Tel..b.c.c. 19	700 do....... 22½
10 Amer. Express.... 62½	100 ErieRail'y.b.c.b3. 18⅛
200 C. R. of N. J..b.c.106½	100 U. Pacific....b.c. 68¼
200 do.......106⅝	100 do....... 68⅛
100 do.......106½	200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 64¼
20 Chi. & R. I...b.c.110⅝	800 do....... 64
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 43⅜	100 do....... 64⅛
100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 3	100 do......s3. 64⅛
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 21⅛	100 do......b3. 64¼
100 do....... 21⅜	400 do....... 64⅜
100 do....... 21¼	100 do....... 64½
100 H. & St. J...b.c. 18¼	300 do....... 64⅝
200 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 4⅝	900 do....... 64¾
100 S. L., I. M. & S.... 26	600 do....... 64⅝
100 do....b.c. 26¼	1100 do....... 64½
100 Mor. & E..b.c.s3.105¼	1700 do....... 64⅜
	200 do....... 64⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67............121⅛	300 Erie Railway.... 18
	50 do....... 17¾
9,000 D. & H. R.,'94.113	600 do....... 17⅞
2,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 98¾	900 Pacific Mail..... 22½
50 Del. & Hudson...119¾	600 do....... 22⅜
100 Union Mining Co. ⅝	800 do......b3. 22½
100 Maryland Coal.... 18¾	500 do......s3. 22¼
80 Consol. Coal....... 42	50 N. Y. C. & Hud....116¼
50 do....... 41⅝	200 N. J. Southern.... 1
25 do....... 41½	100 Harlem.........s3.143
800 Western Union.... 68⅞	200 Mich. Central..... 62⅝
100 do......s10. 68½	100 do......b3. 62⅝
700 do....... 68⅝	100 do....... 62¾
1200 do....... 68⅜	300 St. Paul Pref...b3. 80½
1200 do....... 68⅝	100 do....... 80¼
100 do......s15. 68¼	100 St. Paul.......... 43⅜
2200 do....... 68⅜	600 Lake Shore........ 64⅛
100 do......n. r. 68⅜	1000 do....... 64
1700 do......b3. 68⅛	700 do....... 64⅛
200 do....... 68¼	700 do......s3. 64¼
1400 do....... 68⅜	700 do....... 64⅛
1100 do......b3. 68½	400 do....... 64⅛
400 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅛	10 Chic. & Alton.... 103¼
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 40	25 Albany & Sus..... 105

WEDNESDAY, March 8—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 148,000 shares, of which 56,000 were in Western Union, 40,000 in Pacific Mail, and 31,000 in Lake Shore. The market displayed strength in the early dealings, with the above-named stocks as the principal features; but during the afternoon the course of prices was irregular, and the closing quotations showed a partial reaction. Western Union advanced to 69½, but when it became definitely known that the Directors of the company had decided to pass the dividend the price fell off to 68¼, the final transactions having been at 68½. That the stock was not more materially affected shows clearly that the passing of the dividend had been generally discounted. Pacific Mail made the greatest advance of the day, rising from 21 to 23⅜, on vague reports that the company was once more in negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company, with the view of arriving at an amicable arrangement. Not an iota of evidence was forthcoming to substantiate these reports, and the price fell off at the close to 22¼. Lake Shore rose from 63¼ to 64⅝, with a subsequent reaction to 64@64¼. Michigan Central was firm at 62¼@62⅞ on the recent favorable traffic returns of the company. Union Pacific advanced to 68½, Panama to 135½, and New-York Central to 116. The Granger shares were firm on slight fluctuations. Erie declined to 17⅞, and Wabash to 3. Consolidation Coal sold at 41½@41⅝, ex dividend. Investment shares were generally steady.

The statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company, submitted to the Directors at their meeting to-day, shows the estimated receipts for the current quarter to be $2,220,810, and the expenses $1,500,796, leaving net profits $720,014. After deducting from this amount $137,000 for interest and sinking fund accruing within the quarter, there would be left $583,014 applicable to dividends, but this amount has been appropriated to the liquidation of a deficit on the 31st of December last of $549,381.

The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that the actual gross earnings of the company for the year 1875 were $11,993,832 09, which, deducting $4,982,047 95 operating expenses, leaves net earnings amounting to $7,011,784 14. This develops an increase over the previous year of $1,433,951 97 in the gross, and $1,306,607 89 in the surplus earnings. It will be noted, also, that the proportion of expenses to gross earnings last year was remarkably small, showing even a decrease of 4.43 ₰ cent. on that of the previous year, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incurred on account of the unusually heavy Spring floods. Regarding the land property of the company, its condition can be most briefly set forth in the following tabular statement:

The total amount of land sold since organization of Department was 1,082,893 36-100 acres, at an average price of $4 47 per acre.

Amount of sales		$5,336,044 02
Amount of interest received on contracts		333,458 20
Amount received on forfeited contracts.		1,140 94
Total proceeds		$5,670,643 16
Total expenses of Land Department	$653,566 66	
Total taxes paid	385,244 69	—$1,038,811 35
Leaving net proceeds as		$4,631,831 81
The total amount of Land Grant bonds issued and sold by the company was		10,400,000 00
Amount retired and canceled to date		2,768,000 00
Remaining outstanding		$7,632,000 00
There are in the hands of the company notes and contracts bearing interest, which are to be applied as fast as due and paid to canceling outstanding bonds		3,012,501 68
Leaving to be provided for by future sales		$4,619,498 32

The money market was without important feature, and throughout the day the offerings were largely in excess of the wants of borrowers. The extreme rates for call loans were 3½ and 2 ₰ cent., the latter having been the closing quotation. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £10,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The market for securities was quiet, and presented no change worthy of notice. The sterling exchange market was steady on the basis of $4 85½ for prime bankers' sixty days' bills, and at about $4 89¼ for demand for actual business. The demand was small, and came chiefly from the bankers who have had dealings in Government bonds for foreign account. Gold was weak at the opening at 114⅜, but subsequently advanced to 114⅝, on a dispatch from Washington that members of the Ways and Means Committee had expressed an opinion that they will be unable to agree on the Senate 4½ ₰ cent. bond bill. The market closed firm at 114⅝. Cash gold was in good supply, and loaned at 2@3½ ₰ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₰ cent under a fairly active demand. There was a good investment inquiry for railroad mortgages, and the market was strong in tone. Great Western firsts advanced 1 ₰ cent. and Toledo and Wabash seconds and do. convertible 2 ₰ cent. The improvement in the remainder of the list was less marked. Hannibal and St. Joseph's convertible (8s) after declining from 77 to 76, made a recovery to the former figure. State bonds were dull and featureless.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

Gold receipts	$367,474 19
Gold payments	1,798,592 23
Gold balance	43,771,296 13
Currency receipts	447,935 64
Currency payments	660,706 90
Currency balance	35,581,436 06
Customs	308,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,034,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅝
United State 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½
New-York Central	115½	116
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
Pacific Mail	21¼	22¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	43⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	80	80¼
Lake Shore	63½	64¼
Chicago and North-western	42¾	43⅛
Chicago and North-western Pref	64¾	64¾
Western Union	68⅞	68½
Union Pacific	67	68½
Toledo and Wabash	3⅞	3
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118½	117⅞
New-Jersey Central	106½	106⅝
Panama	133	135½
Erie	18⅛	17⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	21⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4⅝
Harlem	142½	143
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¼	18⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	28½	28½
Michigan Central	62	62⅝
Illinois Central	102½	102¼
Missouri Pacific	12½	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115⅝	550
Harlem	143	143	100
Erie	18⅛	17⅞	3,600
Lake Shore	64⅝	63¼	30,700
Wabash	3⅝	3	2,000
North-western	43⅛	42⅞	500
Rock Island	110⅝	110½	120
Morris and Essex	105¼	105	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅜	43	1,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	80¼	80	500
Chicago and Alton	103	103	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118⅛	117⅝	620
New-Jersey Central	106⅝	106½	1,320
Michigan Central	62⅞	62¼	4,600
Illinois Central	102⅛	102⅛	100
Union Pacific	68½	66⅞	400
Iron Mountain	26½	26	200
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅝	4⅝	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅜	18¼	200
Canton	44	44	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅜	21⅛	1,100
Ohio and Mississippi Pref	40	40	300
Panama	135½	135	950
Western Union	69½	68¼	56,300
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	19	19	100
Pacific Mail	23⅜	21	40,150
Quicksilver	17⅞	17⅞	100
Consolidation Coal	41⅝	41½	545
St. L., Kan. City & N. Pref.	31	31	300
Mariposa	7½	7½	100
Kansas and Texas	13	13	100
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	300
Total sales			147,955

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122½	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regis'd	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119⅛	119¼
United States, 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	*121½
United States, 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121½
United States, 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States, 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States, 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States, 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States, 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118¾
United States, 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $77,000 for interest, and $22,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$28,132,000
Gold balances	1,302,769
Currency balances	1,513,883

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,196,203
Currency balances	2,909,181
Gold exchanges	4,991,302
Gold balances	677,242

And the following for City Bank shares:

Central National	100	Market	112½
Chatham	136	Mercantile	106
City	300	Metropolitan	127
Commerce	115	Nassau	103
Continental	81	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	130	North America	99
First National	200	Park	125
Fourth National	85	Phenix	95⅝
Fulton	150	Republic	83
Gallatin National	128	Shoe and Leather	148
German-American	76	Tradesmen's	140
Manhattan	145	Union	146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	....
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	143½	143⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106	106¼

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ₰ cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation certificates," payable April 15.

The statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company is as follows:

For the month of February, 1876	$1,000,000
For the month of February, 1875	906,159
For the month of February, 1874	804,044
Earnings first two months, 1876	1,961,000
Earnings first two months, 1875	1,870,097
Earnings first two months, 1874	1,652,602

The New-York *Daily Bulletin* furnishes the following statement of railroad earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

	1876.	1875.
Canada Southern	$141,161	$41,501
Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul	518,000	323,273
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	*38,410	27,243
Illinois Central	608,126	481,680
Ind., Bloomington & Western	142,649	96,824
Int. & Great Northern	*117,199	112,500
Kansas Pacific	207,850	188,495
Michigan Central	548,669	441,622
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	254,722	204,539
Ohio & Mississippi	293,039	248,180
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. / Belleville Branches	38,688	55,727
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	312,500	281,911
St. L., Kansas City & North	224,289	196,155
St. Louis & South-eastern	*77,587	80,087
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	112,239	61,808
Union Pacific	713,500	620,807
Total	$4,408,637	$3,461,772
Increase 1876	946,865	

*Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1876.	1875.
Canada Southern	$264,902	$108,980
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	1,045,000	789,374
Cin., Lafayette and Chicago	*70,066	61,033
Illinois Central	1,196,572	1,078,902
Ind., Bloom. and Western	276,035	213,365
Int. and Great Northern	*258,505	235,075
Kansas Pacific	415,898	351,232
Michigan Central	1,067,236	942,524
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	511,281	402,639
Ohio and Mississippi	608,834	499,475
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute / Belleville branches	73,002	112,928
St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern	664,700	532,700
St. Louis, Kansas City and No.	530,824	403,960
St. Louis and South-eastern	*158,429	164,623
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	211,447	133,245
Total	$7,357,731	$6,030,064
Increase, 1876	1,327,667	

*Fourth week February, estimated.

The following additional January earnings have been reported since our last compilation:

	1876.	1875.
Cairo and St. Louis	$21,691	....
Houston and Texas Central	304,683	$222,257
Georgia Railroad	119,176	107,131
Mobile and Ohio	229,234	196,729
Nashville, Chatt. and St. Louis	173,385	149,180
Philadelphia and Erie	231,193	....
Rome, W'town and Ogd'burg	80,728	67,504
St. Paul and Sioux City	41,471	23,126
Sioux City and St. Paul	27,716	10,755
Total, (omitting C. and St. L and Phila. and Erie)	$976,393	$776,682
Total twenty roads, previous report	5,091,292	4,557,776
Gross total twenty-seven roads	$6,067,685	$5,334,458

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	44	Moss, bales	36
Broom-corn, bales	44	Molasses, N. O., bbls	1,018
Bees-wax, pks	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	33
Cotton, bales	6,742	Resin, bbls	465
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50	Oil-cake, pks	1,349
Copper, bbls	28	Pork, pks	570
Copper, cakes	153	Beef, pks	62
Dried Fruit, pk	70	Cut-meats, pks	781
Eggs, bbls	2,769	Lard, pks	1,741
Flour, bbls	10,642	Stearine, pks	310
Wheat, bushels	34,000	Butter, pks	2,877
Corn, bushels	67,950	Cheese, pks	1,936
Oats, bushels	42,556	Tallow, pks	240
Rye, bushels	100	Dressed Hogs, No.	300
Malt, bushels	4,750	Pea-nuts, bags	80
Barley, bushels	10,000	Skins, bales	9
Grass-seed, bags	682	Rice, pks	778
Beans, bbls	448	Sugar, N. O., hhds	295
Peas, bushels	2,100	Starch, bxs	1,690
Corn-meal, bags	565	Spelter, pcs	632
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, half-chests	50
Hops, bales	225	Tobacco, hhds	362
Hides, No.	1,000	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	1,039
Hides, bales	412	Whisky, bbls	499
Leather, sides	3,599	Wool, bales	17

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in on the basis of $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls, ₰ 100 ℔.

COTTON—Has been purchased to a fair extent for early delivery at unchanged prices, spinners buying most freely....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16d.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ₰ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 3,971 bales, (of which 2,916 bales were on last evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, 3,197 bales to spinners, and 474 bales to speculators. Of the sales were 1,000 bales to arrive. And for forward delivery, rather more activity has been noted, but at lower rates, influenced, in part, by the less favorable Liverpool advices....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,300 bales, (of which 8,100 bales were on last evening, and 19,200 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; April, 12 31-32c.@13c.; May, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; June, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; July, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; August, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c. ₰ ℔., showing a decline of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₰ ℔., closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,742 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,453 bales, against 7,776 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 60,331 bales, against 60,403 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,539,067 bales, against 3,021,790 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 22,486 bales; to the Continent, 17,623 bales; stock in New-York, 170,947 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 779,907 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less demand prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which are generally depressed and drooping, though quotations show no important change. Export purchases much lighter. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 60@$6, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills, Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 95@$5 05; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,850 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western and City Mill Extras and straight Minnesota do., on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour dull and heavy; quotations as before. Sales, 850 bbls....Rye Flour quiet, but held firmly; sales of 280 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. ....Corn-meal quoted weak, and limited inquiry; sales equal to 650 bbls., in lots, chiefly low grade Western, within the previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly on export account, at a shade lower prices, closing weak, especially on other than strictly prime samples. Winter Wheat dull and somewhat unsettled: some demand from millers, but not of much importance. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 25, chiefly at $1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (the latter for Fall inspection;) $1 07 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 03@$1 10½ in port for inferior and ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 32½ for prime Canada Spring, in bond; within the range of $1 43@$1 45 for No. 1 White Western; $1 03 for New-York "no grade" Winter. Yesterday's quotations of $1 25 bid for No. 2 Spring was for choice Milwaukee, afloat, (offered for sale by sample.)....Corn has been moderately dealt in, partly for export, and has been quoted weaker in price, in the instance of New-York "no grade" decidedly lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62¼c.@63c., chiefly at 62½c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 61½c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots, mainly at 62½c.@63¼c., afloat, the latter for prime Kansas (8,000 bushels;) 62c. for steamer qualities do.; 59c.@60c., mostly 60c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@61½c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 60½c.@61½c. for new Yellow Southern, from dock, and 62c. for Dry Yellow Pennsylvania, (3,000 bushels,) for home trade account....And for forward delivery, rather more inquiry was noted, but at easier prices....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 63c.@63¼c.; Mixed Western do., do., April option, at 63½c.@64c. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels Steamer Mixed Western, deliverable between March 10 and 15, at 62½c.; 10,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 62⅝c.; and 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, (sailing vessel grade,) New-York inspection, April option, at 63½c....Rye and Buckwheat as last quoted....Barley, about steady, but quiet; a boat-load of No. 2 Bay reported sold, but without reliable particulars....Canada Peas, in bond, in more request, and quoted firmer, with 97c. bid, to arrive....Of Barley Malt, 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 25, cash, and 1,500 bushels Western reported sold at $1 15, on credit....Oats have been moderately active, but at lower prices; offerings more liberal, particularly of other than strictly prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 49c. for fair White Wisconsin, (5,600 bushels,) afloat; 45c. for fair No. 2 Chicago, (8,000 bushels,) in store, or equal to 46½c. delivered; 46¼c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c.@44c. for New-York No. 3, mostly at 44c., (14 car-loads sold at this rate;) 47c.@50c. for ordinary to very good White State; 45c.@50c. for inferior to prime White Western, car lots; 45c.@47c. for Mixed State; 42½c.@44c. for inferior do....Bale Hay in good request at firm rates; shipping qualities most wanted. Included in the sales were 350 bales for coastwise ports....Straw as last quoted.... More inquiry noted for Feed, which was quoted higher. We quote the range from $18@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$21 ₰ ton for 40 to 100 ℔. stock; one car load of Rye Feed sold at $23 ₰ ton....Clover-seed less sought after, and rather less firm. Sales reported of 330 bags, about prime to strictly prime State, at 14½c.@14¾c.; a car load of strictly prime do., to arrive, at 14¾c.; and 85 bags prime Western and State, (together,) at 14½c. ₰ ℔....Other Seeds unchanged.

MOLASSES—More inquiry for foreign, with 50 tcs. new crop Cuba Muscovado (which is scarce) quoted firm at 33c. Sales reported of an invoice of Havana, (263 hhds. and 30 tcs.,) on private terms, and 25 hhds. new St. Domingo at 36c....Recent sales (our reports of which, with several other items, have been crowded out) included two cargoes of new crop Cardenas, (758 hhds. and 91 tcs.,) on private terms; 80 hhds. Demerara in lots at 35c.@40c.; and small lots of New-Orleans at 50c.@60c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand, on the basis of $1 62½@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained ₰ 280 ℔. Sales, 500 bbls. at $2 25@$4 50 ₰ 280 ℔. ....Tar dull at $2@$2 25 ₰ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls.... City Pitch at $1 87½ ₰ bbl....Spirits Turpentine more active and again quoted higher, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ₰ gallon. Sales, 226 bbls. at 38½c.@39c., and 150 bbls. New-York pks., at 39½c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in less demand and quoted for early delivery at 8½c.@8⅝c., in bulk, and 11⅞c. in shipping order....Refined less sought after; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately inquired for, for early delivery, at rather firmer prices. ....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23@$23 10 for inspected....Western Prime Mess dull; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ₰ bbl....And for forward delivery, business has been fair, opening stronger as to price, but weakening toward the close....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 85@$22 90; April, $22 95@$23; May, $23 20; June at $23 25@$23 35....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., March option, at $23; 1,750 bbls., April, at $23@$23 10; 1,000 bbls. May, at $23 20@$23 25....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 10¼c.@10½c....Western Hogs at 10c.@10½c....Cut-meats quiet at a shade easier rates. Sales of 40,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 12¼c. for heavy; 20 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at a trifle easier prices....Bacon quoted firm at 13c. for City, and 12½c. for Western Long Clear, and 12¾c. for Western Long and Short Clear, but quiet; 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear sold on private terms....Western Steam Lard has been in more request for early delivery, in good part for shipment, at rather steadier rates....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 815 tcs. prime at $13 62½. (of which amount 665 tcs. were for shipment)....And for forward delivery, a fairly active movement, opening about ⅛c. ₰ ℔. higher, but subsequently yielding slightly and closing about steady....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 65@$13 67½; April, $13 70 asked; May, $13 87½; June, $13 97½@$14 bid, and July, $14 07½@$14 12½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 6,250 tcs., April, at $13 67½@$13 70; 2,500 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 87½; 250 tcs., June, at $13 97½....City Steam and Kettle Lard firmer but quiet; quoted at $13 50@$13 62½. Sales, 160 tcs. at $13 50....Refined Lard moderately sought after; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., and for the West Indies at 13¼c. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef firm on sales of 275 bbls. and 200 tcs....Of Beef Hams, 25 bbls. Southern sold at $22@$23....Butter in good request and generally quoted quite firm....Cheese fairly active, mainly for export, at full prices....Fresh Eggs in slack demand; quoted at from 16c.@19½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17½c....Tallow in moderate demand, with sales reported of 142,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime at 9c.@9¼c....Stearine quite firm, with choice Western in tcs. scarce and quoted at 14½c.; do., for April delivery, at 15c.; choice City at 14¼c. Sales, 25 tcs. prime Western at 14c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate demand on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining; sales to-day, 744 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅝c., and 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8¾c....Yesterday's sales—our report of which was crowded out this morning—embraced 920 hhds., including 705 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 7-16c.@7½c., and 215 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7½c....Refined Sugars in good request, with Powdered quoted at 10¾c.; Soft White at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and other kinds as before.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 09 and 50 bbls. at $1 09½ ₰ gallon; market dull.

FREIGHTS—A very slow movement has been reported in the way of berth freights, without any important change as to rates. And in the chartering line less activity has been reported, with rates quoted barely steady....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 150 tcs. Lard and 470 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 4,150 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₰ ton, and 750 bags Oat-meal (of recent shipment) on private terms, with grain room quoted at 7d. ₰ 60 ℔., bid....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₰ 280 ℔....For Dublin, a British ship, 892 tons, with about 6,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. ₰ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 511 tons, (to arrive from Savannah,) with about 5,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d., with option of the east coast of Ireland, direct, at 6s. ₰ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 568 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, 4s. 6d. to the Continent, and 4s. 9d. to the Baltic; and another, 507 tons, with Cedar, from Port Lemon, reported at £4, and a gratuity....For Cork or Waterford direct, a British brig, 196 tons, with Deals from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 80s....For Lisbon, a British brig, 314 tons, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (in ship's bags,) at 18c. ₰ bushel....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, (as chartered there,) at ⅝c. ₰ ℔.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain at about 9½d. ₰ bushel, and an American bark, about 500 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile, reported at ½d. ₰ ℔....For Revel, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 7-16d. ₰ ℔....For Auckland, New-Zealand, an American bark, 557 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £1,650....For Lyttleton, New-Zealand, a British bark, 263 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 37s. 6d. ₰ ton....For a French Windward Island, a British schooner, about 2,200 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ₰ bbl.... For Port-au-Piatte, an American schooner, about 1,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $500....For the south side of Hayti, an American brig, 250 tons, and an American schooner, 329 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 182 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, an American schooner, about 900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ₰ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, a British brig, 215 tons, with Boards and Shooks, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at $5 50 and 18c....For Cienfuegos, an American schooner, 255 tons, with Lumber, from Machias, for port charges, and back with Sugar, north of Hatteras, at 42½c....For San Francisco, two ships, 1,621 and 1,431 tons, hence with general cargo, at equal to current rates; quoted at $12 ₰ ton....For Addison, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $7 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Corn, from Virginia, at 6½c.@8c. ₰ bushel, as to ports of loading, and a schooner, 108 tons, with do., from Salem, N. J., at 4¾c. ₰ bushel....For Providence, a schooner, 435 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 30 ₰ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

The general tone of trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was an extreme dullness and a further depression in rates. Beeves fell off ¼c. ₰ ℔. on last Monday's closing rates. The markets closed weak, with several herds and flocks unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¼c.@12¼c. ₰ ℔., weights 6¼ to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@12c. ₰ ℔., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows not so free of sale as on Monday forenoon; prices $35@$72 50 ₰ head, Calves included. Trade moderate in smooth quality Veals at 8½c.@11c. ₰ ℔.; coarse quality grass Calves and meal-fed Calves generally held on sale. Sheep sold at 6c.@7½c. ₰ ℔. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed very slow at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₰ ℔. General sales of Western Dressed, 10c. ₰ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 44 poor Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 84 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 81 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 36 coarse but fat Iowa Steers at 10¾c. ₰ ℔., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 34 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ ℔., with $20 on the lot, weight 6½ cwt.; 20 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 8½ cwt., with $1 off ₰ head. W. Siegel sold for self 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant. H. Meyer sold for self 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 27 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ ℔., with 50c. on ₰ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 27 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ ℔., with $1 on ₰ head; weight 7 cwt., strong; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 15 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 52 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong. Ulery & Cary sold on commission 7 common Illinois Oxen at 9¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 10 cwt., scant; 6 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. Hume & Elliott sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 79½ ℔. ₰ head, at 6⅝c. ₰ ℔.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 ℔. ₰ head, at 7⅛c. ₰ ℔.; 32 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 ℔. ₰ head, at 7¼c. ₰ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGrow sold 7 State Veals, weight 140 ℔. ₰ head, at 9c. ₰ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 10 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 Illinois Oxen at 9¾c. ₰ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 82 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ ℔., weights 6½ to 7 cwt., with 18 head, 7¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for B. Maines 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Awl 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach held on sale for Klopfer & Co., 68 Missouri Steers; for Morris & Waixels, 15 Illinois Steers. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for M. McCarthy 34 Texan Steers at 9c. ₰ ℔., weight 6 cwt., strong; 30 Texan Steers at 9c. ₰ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 18 Texan Steers at 9¼ ₰ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 34 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong. B. and H. Westheimer sold for Hirsch & Joseph 30 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; 90 Illinois Steers, from common to Good, from 10½c.@12c. ₰ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; for H. Ulman, 17 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ ℔., with $1 off ₰ head, weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Reirsch, Meyer & Co. 15 rough Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 76 Illinois Steers from common to good from 10½c.@12c. ₰ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 96 Common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₰ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 92 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10½c.@11½c. ₰ ℔., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt.; Kase & Pincock sold 215 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,410 ℔., at 6c. ₰ ℔.; 65 Illinois Sheep, weight 6,262 ℔., at 7c. ₰ ℔.; 156 Virginia Sheep, weight 13,710 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₰ ℔.; 171 Missouri Sheep, weight 14,780 ℔., at 6½c. ₰ ℔.; held on sale two cars of Sheep. Judd & Buckingham held on sale one car of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,001 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 175 Veals and Calves, 1,879 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 197 Sheep, 8 Cows, 7 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,288 Hogs, 332 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,191 head of horned Cattle, 1,134 Sheep and Lambs, 1,231 Hogs, 2 car-loads of Horses.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 6, 1876: 7 Beeves, 1,838 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 84 Veals and Calves, 3,463 Hogs, 61 Horses.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 861 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,698 head, or 394 cars, (245 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 414 cars same time last week, (difference in receipts of the week thus far, 20 cars less,) 645 cars same week last year. The market yesterday, late in the day, and this morning, was moderately active; about all the good stock in yards on sale were disposed of; supply about equal to demand; prices about the same as the opening quotations of the week; 40 cars disposed of; sales of Ohio Steers averaging 928, 1,043, and 1,152 ℔., at $4 40, $4 50, and $4 90; Illinois Steers, averaging 938, 1,100, 1,206, and 1,267 ℔., at $4 75, $5, $5 15, and $5 20; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,098, 1,182, and 1,263 ℔., at $4 95, $5 15, and $5 35; Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,248 ℔., at $4 80@$5 35; Canada Steers, ranging from 863 to 1,078 ℔., at $3 60@$4 45. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 11,600 head, against 10,600 head same time last week, 13,200 head same week last year; but few transactions made since last report; only eight cars on sale, and they were disposed of for the Eastern trade at a shade weaker prices than the opening rates of the week; averaging ruling prices of the week about same as last week, some few sales made at a shade off; sales of Indiana Sheep averaging 94 ℔. at $6 25 and 92 ℔. at $5 75; Ohio Sheep averaging 98 ℔. at $6 40 and 104 ℔. (coarse) at $6 25; Michigan Sheep averaging 83 ℔. at $5 65, 80 ℔. at $5 60, 85 ℔. at $5 35, and 89 ℔. at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 15,500 same time last week, 11,000 same week last year; market slow; but little stock to operate with; demand light; prices a shade lower; sales of 4 cars Yorkers, light to good quality offerings, at $7 90@$8; Heavy Hogs, 2 cars mixed quality, averaging 336 ℔., at $8 40; 1 car still-fed, averaging 235 ℔., quality good, at $8 40; about all sold.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; active, strong, and higher, especially for butchers' and medium; sales of stockers at $3 80@$4; fair to good $4 25@$4 50; good Steers at $4 50@$4 90; choice do., $5 10@$5 75; shipments, 1,830 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; moderately active, firm, and about 5c. higher; sales of light at $7 90@$8 10; medium, $8@$8 30; New-Englands, $8 25@$8 75; Philadelphias, $9@$9 80; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; good demand and prices firm.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been quiet; buyers and sellers apart; very best, 6c.@6½c.; first quality, 5c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3½c.@4¼c.; most sales, 4¾c.@5¼c.; receipts, 873 head; sales, 708 head. Hogs have been in fair demand; range, 10⅝c.@11⅞c.; receipts, 5,283 head. Sheep have been in fair demand; prices a shade lower; range, 4½c.@7c.; receipts, 2,023 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 08½; No. 2 do., 97⅝c., spot; 98⅞c., April; $1 02½, May; No. 3 do., 82c.; rejected, 71½c.@72c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅝c., spot; 43½c., March; 44c., April; 47½c., May; new high mixed, 40c.; rejected, 36½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley—Demand fair and market firm at 57½c. all around. Rye steady and firm at 63½c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $22 10, spot; $22 25@$22 37½, April; $22 45, May. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $13 12½, spot; $13 25, April; $13 45, May. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower at 98⅜c., April; $1 02⅜, May. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork lower at $22 15, April; $22 37½, May. Lard easier at $13 20, April; $13 40, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Flour—Medium grades of Fall Extras in limited supply and firm; other grades neglected; Double Extra Fall, $4 50@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 50; Family Winter, $5 75@$6 50. Wheat—Good sample lots in fair demand for milling; inspected inactive and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49, cash; $1 49 bid March; No. 3 do., $1 32½ bid. Corn easier; active for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 39⅝c.@39¾c., cash; 39¾c., March; 40⅞c.@41c., April; 43c., May. Oats quiet, unchanged. Barley steady with a moderate demand for best grades; strictly prime to choice Wisconsin and Minnesota, $1@$1 10; Canada, $1 10@$1 25. Rye dull; 63c. bid. Pork higher at $23. Bulk Meats—Only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon steady; unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Lard—No round lots on the market; offers of country at 13c. Whisky steady; unchanged at $1 05. Live Hogs firm; unchanged; light to heavy shipping, $7 50@$8 25; Packing, $8@$8 50; Philadelphias, $8 60@$8 75. Cattle quiet; unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 head Hogs, 1,326 head Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Sugar firm; common, 6c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7⅜c.@7¾c. Molasses firmer; prime to strictly prime fermenting, 45c.@50c.; prime to choice reboiled, 45c.@52c. Flour quiet but steady; double extra, $4 25; treble extra, $5@$6 25; choice and family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull; offering at $2 40. Corn firmer at 54c.@58c. Oats steady at 42c.@45c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull; prime, $19@$20. Pork quiet; quoted at $23 50. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Bacon weaker; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c. Lard firm; tierce, refined jobbing, at 13¾c.; keg, 14¼c. Rice dull; common to choice, 4½c.@6¾c. Whisky quiet; rectified, $1 08@$1 12. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime, 16c.@18¾c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 56@$5 56½ for bank. Gold, 114½.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull for low grades; steady for best, at $1 10@$1 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 47c.@48c. Oats inactive, at 35c.@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady and firm; held at $23. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Steam, 13 1-16c., at interior points; 13⅛c., here, cash; 13¼c., April; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders quiet at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides—Small sales at 12c., cash; $12 15, buyer March; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Whisky—Demand good, at full prices; sales at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active; common light, $7 40@$7 65; good do., $7 90@$8 25; medium heavy, $8 40@$8 75; no choice offering; receipts, 1,381 head; shipments, 850 head.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 37; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 23½; May, $1 28; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23½; No. 3 Red, $1 06½. Corn steady, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 47c.; May, 50c.; June held at 52c.; Low do., 46¼c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 45½c.; no grade, 44c.; damaged, 38¾c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 34c. Clover-seed, $8 20@$8 25. Hogs, $9 25. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 49,900 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Receipts—7,400 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 10 cars new, on track, at 50c. and on private terms. Oats retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at 83c.; 1,000 bushels do at 95c. Pork quiet at $22 75@$23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

OSWEGO, March 8.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra do., $1 55; White State, $1 45@$1 47. Corn quiet at 65c.@66c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Canada held at $1; No. 2 Bay at $1 08, and No. 1 Canada at $1 17; Corn-meal, $26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $20@$22.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 9,110 bales; gross, 9,391 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,335 bales; to France, 4,649 bales; to the Continent, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 1,712 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 342,784 bales.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,432 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,244 bales; coastwise, 1,681 bales; sales, 1,599 bales; stock, 49,921 bales.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—Printing cloths market dull and weak at 4c., 30 days, to 4c., cash, for best 64 squares.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 8—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 107½; new 5s, 106; Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

PARIS, March 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 15,300 bales, of which 7,100 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6¼d.; also, sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 13-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅜d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ₰ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 55s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 7-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅜d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive flat, and sellers are offering 1-32d. decline. Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

LONDON, March 8—6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ₰ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 9d.@48s. ₰ cwt.

LONDON.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₰ cwt.

HAVANA, March 8.—Spanish Gold, 218. Exchange steady.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore—(English Opera.)—Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Carleton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Sarselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Rosebi Shell—Variety—Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Miss Jennie Hughes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Illustrated Lecture by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Tournament at Arms under the direction of Col. T. H. Monstery.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democrats must be getting heartily sick of the Belknap case. It is a week ago since they took it in hand, and, with a studious regard for dramatic and political effect, invited a startled country to watch how a Cabinet Minister could be impeached. But, from the first presentation of the case by Mr. CLYMER to the latest demand for permission to take more testimony, every step in the case has been a blunder. And now, after a week of squabbling, recrimination, and ineffectual labor, it is found that, for the present, at least, BELKNAP can be prosecuted neither by impeachment nor indictment. Mr. CLYMER and his associates tried to shift on the Administration the responsibility for the escape of MARSH, but as that indispensable person was on his way to Canada before the Cabinet meeting was held which, they say, caused his flight, that pretense had to be abandoned. MARSH is gone, the contract with EVANS is missing, the two committees are getting jealous about precedence in conducting the investigation, and no articles of impeachment can be presented which would hold water. Like their recent policy on some other matters, the Democratic treatment of the Belknap case can be best described as one of "meddle and muddle."

The tedious Pinchback case was decided in the Senate yesterday, by refusing a seat to the applicant, by a vote of 32 nays to 29 yeas. The Democrats voting were all against PINCHBACK. If the Republicans had made this a party question, as the Democrats did, he would have been admitted. As it was, they decided the case on its merits, and enough Republicans voted with the Democrats to secure the results above stated. The Senatorship for Louisiana represented by PINCHBACK has been vacant since 1873. The back pay now amounts to about seventeen thousand dollars, which is no inconsiderable prize of itself. The Senate will probably pay part of the expenses of the contestant, as he had reasonable ground for his claim. The long-vexed Louisiana question might now be solved by the appointment of a Senator by Gov. KELLOGG but for the fact that Mr. EUSTIS, with his irregular election and his imperfect credentials, presents another subject for consideration.

New-Hampshire, according to Senator WADLEIGH, "is going all right." Mr. WADLEIGH is not easily influenced by the contagion of local enthusiasm, and his opinion is worth a great deal. The probability is, therefore, that the State will be carried by the Republicans next week by a fair majority. If the Governor is elected by the people, it will be a disappointment to the Democrats, who have hoped to throw the election into the Legislature, a majority of which body they expect to control. The chances are now that both Governor and Legislature will be Republican.

The Democratic managers in the House evidently have a fine sense of what is known as "dramatic effect." When the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department reported in the case of BELKNAP, the Chairman, Mr. CLYMER, was not willing to lose so good a chance of making himself conspicuous and his party the champion of outraged virtue. So he got up into the Clerk's desk, and read the report "with a voice full of tears," and with much elocutionary power, instead of handing the document over to Clerk ADAMS, and his Kentucky subordinates. Yesterday, a contumacious witness in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs purged himself of contempt by answering the questions propounded to him before the House met. Mr. WHITTHORNE, the Chairman, had nothing to do but to let the man go and report the facts to the House. But he must needs bring the witness in solemn state before the bar of the House, and then and there declare all the facts, and move for his discharge. The witness is an invalid, and, worried by this parade, he fell down in a fit on the floor of the House. The result was much confusion, a painful scene, and a summary discharge of the witness while he was in charge of a physician. Mr. WHITTHORNE made himself ridiculous, just as many other men have done when suddenly found in positions too big for them to fill.

This is not only the day of sensations, but it is the day of denials. Mr. RANDALL denies that he was ever interested with Mr. ROACH in any ship-building contracts. GEORGE H. PENDLETON denies that he has any improper connection with any Kentucky claim for transportation, and the friends of Gov. HENDRICKS deny that he has any interest in certain Gatling gun jobs. One of the latest denials comes from Judge MCKEAN, lately of Utah Territory, whose name has been besmirched by JAMES E. LYON, in the Emma Mine investigation. The Judge uses strong language, and says that LYON'S testimony, so far as it inculpates the respondent, "is made up of lies, without containing one truth." Generally, the testimony of LYON is referred to as perjury and falsehood. This is unmistakable language, and as Judge MCKEAN says that he courts investigation, and generally denies all that LYON says about the Utah courts, it is safe to say that the investigation which he invites promises some interesting developments.

It is difficult to understand what motive Senator GERARD has in obstructing the passage of the bill repealing the notorious "Purser" act of 1869. Though elected on the Tammany ticket, this gentleman might reasonably be expected to be above lending himself to perpetuating one of the worst pieces of corrupt legislation at the bidding of interested political partisans. The Purser act throws one half the expense of opening up-town streets on the City, instead of wholly upon the property benefited. Every owner of down-town property is thereby compelled to pay for improvements made to other men's property, from which he does not receive the slightest benefit. The City has had to pay millions of dollars for street openings, which ought not to have cost it a cent; and it will be liable to be called on to pay as much more so long as the Purser act remains unrepealed. The repealing bill is so obviously in the interests of justice and fair dealing, that its passage ought not to be delayed a day.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. HAYES, of this City, to provide for a trigonometric and topographical survey of the State. It names a commission of five to have charge of the work, the Commissioners being WILLIAM A. WHEELER, HORATIO SEYMOUR, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, FREDERICK L. OLMSTED, and FRANCIS A. STOUT, who are to hold office for six years, at the nomiual salary of $300 per annum, and are to report annually to the Governor. Such a board gives assurance that the work of the survey would be well done should the bill become a law. We some time ago pointed out that the economic, sanitary, and scientific value of such a survey would more than repay its cost; but it is desirable that the Legislature, in taking action on this bill, and the public who will have to pay the expenses, should understand that accurate surveying is slow and costly work, and that to survey New-York State would require possibly more than twelve years, and the expenditure of a very large sum of money. Unless, however, the work is to be done with thorough accuracy, no matter what the cost, it is better not to do it at all. Cheap and hasty surveying is a good deal worse than useless.

THE VERDICT IN THE TWEED SUIT.

The elective Board of Supervisors of infamous memory was legislated out of existence in April, 1870. The interim Board of Audit, which held its first and only meeting in May of the same year, was created to administer the inheritance of fraud left by the body of which TWEED and FOX, "HANK" SMITH and HAYES had been the most prominent members. The Board of Audit improved on the example of its predecessor. On the motion of Mayor HALL, it gave TWEED and WOODWARD *carte blanche* to manufacture bogus claims against the Treasury, and left it to County Auditor WATSON to put these claims in such a shape as would give them legal validity. After taking counsel with GARVEY, INGERSOLL, and others, who had already been well trained in the Ring methods of addition and division, the trio above named concocted bills enough to abstract, through the connivance of CONNOLLY, some six millions and a quarter from the County Treasury. The issue of warrants on account of these bills began very soon after the meeting of the Board of Audit, and continued until the attacks of THE TIMES rendered it next to impossible for the Ring to sell either their revenue bonds or the long bonds into which, by a piece of swindling legislation, authority had been given to convert them. The extracts from the Controller's books published by THE TIMES in July, 1871, brought down the whole edifice of fraud, of which the plunder realized under the resolution of the Board of Audit had formed only a part. Three months later, legal proceedings were begun for the recovery of the stolen money, and TWEED was called upon to answer to a complaint based upon the figures of THE TIMES, which the investigations of the Citizens' Committee had verified, and whose significance was made fully apparent by Mr. TILDEN'S analysis of the Broadway Bank accounts.

And now, five years after the frauds were committed, and four years and a half after the first legal steps were taken to recover the money, the State, acting on behalf of the City and County of New-York, has obtained judgment against TWEED for a sum approximately equal to the fraudulent proportion of the claims paid under the resolution of the Board of Audit. A jury whose collective character, business experience, and social standing are probably without any parallel in the records of our courts has found that about thirty per cent. of the total amount of these claims represented work actually done or supplies furnished. For the remaining seventy per cent., amounting to about four millions and three-quarters, or, with accrued interest, to six millions and a half, judgment has been given against TWEED. The amount actually traced into his possession through the Broadway Bank accounts was but slightly over a million of dollars; but, as the City has failed to recover from any of the other conspirators—with the exception of some four hundred thousand dollars recovered from WATSON'S estate—TWEED is responsible for the whole amount of the plunder which he was the chief agent in securing. It must be remembered, however, that the Board of Audit frauds form but a small portion of the total stealings of the Ring. In 1871, TWEED could hardly have been worth less than seven millions of dollars, and every dollar of that was, directly or indirectly, stolen from the tax-payers. Apart altogether from his liability for the monstrous aggregate of plunder which was wrung from the City under the system which he fostered, a satisfaction in full of the judgment now obtained would leave the City still his creditor to a very large amount. But, admitting that the judgment will pass safely through the series of legal assaults which still await it, there is no chance of getting it satisfied in full. It is difficult to estimate the value of TWEED'S property, on which attachments still lie, but it is probable that it does not exceed a million and a half. Three times that amount might have been obtained but for the imperfections of the law, the misplaced leniency of the courts, and the blunders of the lawyers, which have combined to retard the progress of the prosecution.

Still, it is something, even at this late day, to have dispelled the popular impression that a man need only steal on a large enough scale, to evade the necessity of restitution. The Master Thief of the century kept enough to be able to retain in his defense the foremost legal talent of the United States, and, when his fortunes seemed hopeless, to bribe his custodians to help him to escape. He probably possesses enough of his plunder to enable him to live at ease for the rest of his life; but still he is a fugitive and a marked man. The remains of his property, at least, are likely to be used to reimburse the Treasury which he robbed, and the close of his career has been made ignominious enough to bring home the moral lesson which its early success appeared to belie.

Popular indignation may be said to have long ago spent its force upon TWEED, but there is no honest man who will not feel that this latest judgment against him is a moral gain of no small value. In these days of smaller, though not of meaner, thieves, it will also serve to recall the gigantic proportions of the system of plunder whose unveiling first startled the people of this Union into a perception of how grossly public trust could be abused. Exposure after exposure has followed those of 1871, but the frauds of the Tweed Ring still stand alone in their boldness of conception, their completeness of organization, and their crowning infamy. It will be the fault of the people themselves if they do not remain so for all coming time.

IS A BANKRUPT LAW NECESSARY?

The House of Representatives has already voted to repeal the Bankrupt law; but this was done without serious consideration, and the Senate, which has yet to act on the bill, will do well to bestow upon it the deliberation which the House so signally omitted. The present law was passed in 1867, and was, in some degree, unquestionably the result of the partial panic of 1866. It has stood now nearly nine years, or fully three times as long as any similar law has remained in force. There is a division of opinion among those most interested as to the advantage or disadvantage of continuing the law in operation. The advocates and opponents of the law are not divided into debtors and creditors, though the repeal is, perhaps, more favored by the latter than by the former. It seems to us, however, that though both classes may be interested in amending and improving the bill, neither is to be benefited by its absolute repeal.

The objects of the law are, on the one hand, the security to creditors of all the assets of an insolvent debtor, and on the other the release of an innocent debtor from obligation after the surrender of his property. Both objects are certainly of the highest importance in any mercantile community, and whether we have a national law of bankruptcy or not, these objects will be sought in every State of the Union, under nearly as many kinds of law as there are States. Those who desire the repeal of the law will not secure the affairs of debtor and creditor from legal regulation. They will only abandon them to a complex, varying, and generally conflicting mass of regulations enforced by the courts of the various States. In some States the creditor would be favored, in others the debtor; but on the whole, it will be found that the opportunities for legal evasion of business obligations will be greatly multiplied.

It is objected to the present law that it is clumsy and expensive, that it is too favorable to the debtor, and that it yields a very small percentage of assets upon liabilities. All these objections are measurably well taken, and the provisions of the law which give rise to them may undoubtedly be revised to advantage; but the repeal of the law will leave business men exposed to these same difficulties many times increased. The body of law made out of the State laws will be far more involved than the present act, and all legal redress is costly in proportion as law is complicated. In most cases, we presume, it would also be found that the interests of creditors would suffer more than under the present law, because in a number of the States, whose inhabitants are mainly purchasers from the East, the interests of the debtors have, in the past, been principally considered by the Legislatures. Again, some States sanction the wholly unjustifiable practice of preferences made by debtors, a practice which gives every advantage to dishonest persons, whether debtors or creditors. Nothing of this kind ought to be possible under a well-digested national law. Indeed, there is no form of complication and embarrassment now experienced that our business men have not suffered from to a greater extent when we had no bankrupt law. As for the meagreness of returns from the assets of bankrupts, there is too much reason to suppose that that trouble is one for which no law will afford much relief. Certainly, no more relief can be expected from the State laws than from Federal enactment. Much more depends on the prudence, watchfulness, and thoroughness of the creditors, and on the good faith of the debtors, than on any law. All bankruptcy is excessively unsatisfactory, and the proportion of fraud which enters into it is, unfortunately, large at best. In times of distress there are necessarily numbers of innocent bankrupts; but it should be remembered that these are found side by side with those who "fail to make money," with the swindlers and sharpers whose property is found in the hands of wives and relatives, or with those who make no offer of settlement until long after their books show that they are hopelessly insolvent. Moreover, the bankrupt class also includes all those who are ready to fight their creditors with all the technicalities of law, and that the creditors themselves are only too often found contending with each other for some unfair advantage. No law can do away with the embarrassment and loss which arise from these sources.

The question narrows itself in practice to this: Which is the best, a national bankrupt law, or a mass of varying State laws? The national law has this to recommend it, that its errors and defects are to be discovered by the study of its nine years of operation, and can be remedied by amendment, while there is no possibility of introducing uniformity even of principle, much less of method and detail, in the State laws. Under any circumstances, the Senate ought not to take action in the matter without a thorough examination of it.

SILVER CHANGE.

We trust that Secretary BRISTOW will no longer delay putting out the twelve million dollars or so of silver small change now lying idle in the Treasury. The danger of the gold premium rising so high as to cause the silver, after it has been paid out, to be got together again and exported is next to nothing. On the other hand the cry that silver quarters are worth less than rag quarters is utterly without foundation. All the silver change that can be picked up from Maine to Texas can be exchanged at par for greenbacks any day in Wall street. The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday informs us that "the *only* bids for American silver are par in currency." Par in currency is exactly what it is worth, and what it will continue to be worth. No one should want more than that for it, and no one need take less.

We sometimes hear it said that "the Government is not in default on its fractional currency," but we do not see the force of that observation. The Government, it is true, undertakes to pay its fractional currency in greenbacks, but the greenbacks it refuses to pay in coin according to the promise on their face. How the Government can be "in default" on its greenbacks without at the same time being in default on its fractional currency, is not clear to us. We cannot understand how things that are equal to the same thing can be otherwise than equal to each other. If the Government is in default on its legal tender dollar bills, it is also in default on its fifty-cent notes.

In the early days of the war the Government, by issuing its greenbacks, drove out of the country the silver coin which the people had used up to that time for small change. Small change being a necessity, and the various substitutes which had been extemporized to meet the emergency having quickly swollen into an intolerable nuisance, the Government stepped in and occupied with its fractional currency the place of the departed silver. That place it has kept for twelve years, and it is high time that it stepped down and out of it. Scraps of paper, ornamented with green and red ink and pictures of departed statesmen, are not real money. Every objection that can be brought against paper money of a higher denomination can be urged with equal force against the fractional currency. It is the duty of the Government to give the people back their silver change.

We are told by men who consider themselves friends of paper always convertible into gold, that the people should not be permitted to exchange their dirty and ragged fractional currency into the silver coins these ragamuffins profess to represent. They tell us that to buy and coin $30,000,000 of silver tokens will cost $1,500,000 a year for interest on the bonds issued to pay for the bullion. Suppose it does, is it not a necessary and proper expenditure? Does not the fractional currency, which perishes as regularly as the leaves in Autumn, cost as much as the annual interest on $30,000,000 worth of silver tokens? Why should men expect to get for nothing so useful an article as money? The small money of a country, its dimes and quarters, are fully as useful and far more active than the larger or more valuable coins. To extinguish the fractional currency is the first step in a reform of the monetary system.

We are further told that if the Government lays out $30,000,000 for silver, it prevents that silver from being exported to foreign countries, causes gold to go in its place, and thereby renders it impossible to get gold for the resumption of specie payments. This, also, is a mistaken view of the case. The very bonds which the Government issues to pay for silver bullion are fully equivalent to the silver in all exchange operations. Suppose the savings banks take the bonds. In that event the necessity of importing from abroad a corresponding amount of bonds will be done away with. The balance of payments remains the same, whether we place to our credit a shipment of $30,000,000 worth of silver, or forbear to import $30,000,000 worth of bonds, which we are enabled to do by taking the bonds which Secretary BRISTOW issues. In point of fact, the bond market is just now much stronger than the silver market. We doubt whether Secretary BRISTOW'S purchases of silver have caused the exportation of a single dollar in gold.

Finally, the Government has the financial strength to provide the people with small change made of real silver, and thus enable them to make a respectable appearance at the Centennial. Silver is the best material for small change. Iron and steel are not more proper for guns than silver is for petty payments. A very respectable imitation of a cannon can be made out of wood, and it will serve very well for show in time of peace. Paper money, being but a wooden imitation of true money, requires constant watching. Somebody is always trying to fire it off or do something else with it which cannot be done without risking its destruction. Why not have done once for all with that numerous family of tatterdemalions, the fractions of paper dollars?

THE STATE PRISON AMENDMENT.

We hope the friends of good government and of the Republican Party in the Legislature will see to it that the organized effort which is now being made to defeat the constitutional amendment relating to the State Prisons shall not be allowed to succeed. Taking the lowest view of the matter, that of mere party advantage, it would be a severe blow to the Republican Party in this State if this amendment were defeated. It is useless to say that the majority could escape responsibility for such action because a section of the Democratic minority have arrayed themselves with the Republican opponents of the measure. The majority would be held to account, and justly so, and should this amendment be killed by a Republican Legislature we may be sure that in the ensuing campaign the Democratic Party would take it up, make it a part of their platform, and in the event of success, the Democratic members who are now voting against it would promptly obey the call of party, and cast their votes next session in its favor.

We would remind the Republican members that the proposed reorganization of our State Prison system, as embodied in this amendment, is not a new thing, the idea of a few doctrinaires, or an ideal proposition which has nothing but its novelty to recommend it. That our penal institutions have been so badly managed that they have been an almost constantly increasing burden to the State is notorious, and that the root of the evil lies in the pernicious influence of party politics in their management is a conclusion about which there is no dispute. The evil has been tolerated till the burden has grown too great to be endured; and the Republican Party formally pledged itself, in the platform adopted in 1874, to apply a radical remedy. In fulfillment of this pledge, the pending amendment was introduced in the last Legislature. It was drawn up by leading Republican lawyers; it was presented as a Republican measure; it received the united support of the party, and, in common with the amendment providing for a Superintendent of Public Works, it was passed by that Legislature. There was practically no opposition to either measure. Both were thoroughly discussed, and both received an emphatic approval. It should not be forgotten that the Assembly which passed them was Democratic by a large majority, and had the Democrats desired to defeat these amendments, nothing would have been easier than to do it. Yet so hearty was the public approval of both, that no party could be found bold enough to oppose them. We recall this fact, to show to what uses the prison amendment is likely to be put, if the present Legislature refuses to pass it.

That there are improper influences in operation to secure its defeat is, unfortunately, too obvious to be ignored. When it was introduced at the opening of the session, there was not so much as a whisper in opposition. Its early introduction was publicly spoken of before the Legislature met; it was referred to as one of the principal measures of the coming session; and if any individual, or any number of individuals, purposed to fight it, they certainly considered it good policy to keep silent. It is not too much to say that had any Republican candidate for the Assembly announced before election his intention of opposing this amendment, his chances of getting there would have been decidedly lessened. But none did do so, so far as we have heard, nor does it seem probable that there would have been any opposition in the Legislature, had not a pressure from outside begun to be felt there. The men who were to lose their places by the adoption of this amendment began to gather at the State Capital, and a member, who comes from the neighborhood of the Auburn Prison, announced that he must oppose the amendment on high moral and conscientious grounds. It seems probable that Mr. POST'S opposition really rests on such a basis. But even admitting that he is actuated by the best of motives, it does not alter the case as regards the Republican members as a whole. The proposed reorganization of the prison system, and the way it was to be done, were known to all of them before they were elected. They cannot plead that this proposal is something on which they do not know the views of their contsituents. It was part of the platform on which they were elected; it was one of the measures which they, as members of the Republican Party, tacitly pledged themselves to carry out. It is unfair and it is dishonest to the mass of the party, which has a severe contest before it this Fall, to oppose such a reform now. Nor will the excuse that they are ready to vote for some other than the proposed amendment hold good. The only other one that has been proposed is that introduced by Mr. POST. It is so radically different in principle and method from that proposed by his party that approval of the one is inconsistent with approval of the other. Mr. POST and the interests he represents desire the continuance, in a modified form, of a system which is precisely what the pending amendment was designed to abolish. The rejection of this measure will in no way advance the one offered in its place. Should it be adopted by the Legislature, the Republican Party would repudiate it, for it is none of their work, and nothing that they are likely to own; and it may be confidently asserted that if the real amendment, as opposed to the spurious substitute, is not adopted this session, the next Democratic Assembly will take it up and pass it as a measure of reform which the Republican Party was not honest enough to carry out.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The National Rifle Association has decided upon the manner of selecting the team which is to represent American riflemen in the approaching international matches. The plan seems to be well adapted to secure the designed end of ascertaining who are the best twelve rifle shots in the country, and we may now expect that for the next two months every rifleman who thirsts for the honor of a place in the international team will devote himself with the utmost assiduity to rifle practice. The lives of markers will henceforth hang on unusually slender threads; careless small boys will litter the fields where wandering bullets abound, and the price of arnica will steadily rise in proportion to the necessities of the bruised shoulders and sprained fingers of ambitious marksmen.

While proficiency in rifle-shooting is an excellent thing in a country which must depend in time of war upon a volunteer army, it may be fairly asked whether the tendency among riflemen to practice almost exclusively at long-range targets is not a mistake. To hit a small target at the distance of a thousand yards is a very clever feat, but it is one which in actual warfare few riflemen would be called upon to perform, while still fewer would be able to command the conditions which make success at long-range target-shooting practicable. As a rule, an enemy on the field of battle does not desiguate the centre of his person by a large black bull's-eye, neither does he maintain an absolute immobility while a hostile rifleman is aiming at him. It has not yet been adopted as a rule of civilized warfare that small flags, showing the direction and force of the wind, shall be placed between contending armies, in order to assist the aim of sharpshooters. Moreover, the long-range target-rifle, with its spirit-level and other ingenious surveying tools fastened to the barrel, has not been, and probably will not be, adopted by any Government for the use of its infantry; neither will regiments have an opportunity to lie on their backs in complicated attitudes, and aim for indefinite periods of time through the interstices of crossed legs at an army drawn up in line of battle in a conspicuous place, and pledged not to stir a muscle until its turn to shoot arrives. In short, the manner in which long-range rifle-matches are usually shot is utterly unlike the manner in which actual shooting on the battle-field is done, and hence the riflemen who practice at the thousand-yard range with Creedmoor rifles are, perhaps, deceiving themselves when they fancy that they are pursuing the best means to qualify themselves for service in time of war.

The ability to hit a man at a distance of two hundred yards with an ordinary military rifle, fired without a rest, is what a soldier ought to possess. It is a matter of very small consequence whether the man who can do this can also hit a mark at a thousand yards with a complicated weapon, and in a still more complicated attitude. Of course, it requires wonderful skill to make a good score at a thousand yards in FULTON'S, or SMITH'S, or ROBINSON'S "position." It would require still greater skill for a rifleman to make an equally good score while hanging by his toes from a trapeze bar. There is not the slightest objection to shooting at any distance or in any position; but we ought not to confound a soldierly proficiency in rifle-shooting with the curious feats which can rarely be performed except at a well-equipped rifle-range.

Now that we have challenged the world to come and shoot at long range against American riflemen, by all means let us do our best to show that we had a right to issue such a challenge with a perfect confidence in our own skill. Our riflemen, however, need not become impressed with the belief that shooting at short range is a matter unworthy of them. There will be plenty of short-range shooting in the international matches, and we ought to be as anxious to beat our competitors at 200 yards as at 1,000. And after the match is over, it may be worth while for riflemen to ask themselves whether short-range shooting ought not to receive a far greater share of their attention than it has hitherto received.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

A "Tournament at Arms" may be witnessed at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

The Philharmonic Society gives a matinée concert at the Academy of Music, on Friday, when Raff's symphony No. 2 will be interpreted.

"Led Astray" and "The Two Orphans" are to be acted at the Brooklyn Theatre, by the Union Square Theatre company, during next week.

Col. Donn Piatt has written a play called "Life in the Lobby," of the dramatic and literary merit of which privileged readers speak highly.

The Lyceum Theatre will be opened to the public on Monday, with a variety entertainment of a particularly attractive order. The house will be under the direction of Mr. Matt Morgan.

The Saturday matinée representation of "Brass" will be the twenty-fifth performance of that successful play, and the event will be marked by the gift to each lady present of a gold memento-ring.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca, the young Russian prima donna who has lately sung in Europe, has at length decided to visit this country. She will sail hitherward aboard the Germanic, on March 30, and make her début in this city, in opera, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, on Easter Monday.

Miss Kellogg sang in "Faust," at the Academy of Music, last evening. Her performance—a very fine one lyrically, and, dramatically, a portrayal in which delicacy and power are most happily blended—was enjoyed by an audience that crowded the house. Mr. Castle was *Faust*, Mr. Carleton *Valentine*, Mr. Peakes *Mephisto*, and Mrs. Seguin *Siebel*. To-night Mme. Van Zandt sings in "Il Trovatore."

SALT WATER FOR FIRES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can the project for using salt water for fire purposes be for one moment seriously entertained in the face of two very material objections? First, the cost of mains, reservoirs, engines, and other necessary appliances would be quite as large as that of a new aqueduct to convey the surplus of the Croton which now flows over the dam to the City, and which surplus would amply supply all needs which the City now has or will have for the next century. Second, no mains, pipes, and engines employed in carrying or using this salt water would resist the corrosive action which it exercises, and would require repair and replacement much more frequently than now. The vast reservoirs which have been prepared for storing the Croton and the immense waste of water, (2,000,000 gallons daily) at the dam, and the extravagant outlay which would be necessary to inaugurate the salt-water project should and will deter any one not interested in a "job" from in any way favoring the scheme. Let us have Croton. We do not have fire all the time, but we have a constant need of sweet water. A. P.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is not perfect peace among the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention is to be held in Lansing on Wednesday, May 24.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Little Rock on Wednesday, June 14.

Gen. Garfield favors the nomination of Gov Hayes for President. So do all the Republican delegation from Ohio, so far as heard from.

The Portland *Press* says that the election of Gen. Fessenden as Mayor of that city on Monday was the grandest Republican victory ever won in Maine.

The *World* is much dissatisfied with Mr. Dana's appointment. The Albany *Times* says that the nomination of Mr. Dana is of the sort to be acceptable to the respectable portion of the community.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* predicts that any attempt to abrogate the two-thirds rule in the Democratic National Convention will meet with violent opposition, and may be the cause of much mischief.

The Boston *Advertiser* adds another name, that of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, to the list of Massachusetts representatives of our Government at the Court of St. James, making seven in all, including Mr. Dana.

They tell the story that the little daughter of the Democratic candidate for a local office in Saratoga County, was told to run and tell her aunt that "Mr. Young has got the nomination," and the little one cried out: "O, mamma, do they ever die of it?"

Superintendent Ellis, of the Banking Department, the Albany *Times* says, will recommend in his annual report the establishment of a safety fund, from which may be made good any loss which may result to depositors from the failure of a savings bank. Under the old system of State banks, a tax of a quarter of one per cent. was levied on the circulation of the banks to secure the circulation and redeem outstanding notes in case of the failure of a bank.

James Lloyd Green, ("One-hundred-gun Green,") of Norwich, Conn., has printed a brief address to the Republicans, in which he says: "Remember that the Democratic Party of to-day is the Democratic Party of the rebellion. It knows no change of heart. It fought you in the rebellion. It fights you now. The destinies of this nation are not safe in its hands. Place your tried men in power. Men like Bristow and Jewell. If a man is corrupt in office strike him down without mercy, and keep him down forever."

OBITUARY.

CAPT. STEPHEN W. WEST.

Capt. Stephen W. West, a highly esteemed and widely known sea Captain and stevedore in this City, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at his residence in Stapleton, Staten Island, where he had resided for fifteen years. Capt. West was born in New-Bedford, Mass., on Nov. 26, 1794. While yet in his boyhood he evinced a strong liking for sea life, and entered upon his career as a sailor when eighteen years of age, sailing first in the famous United States frigate Constitution on Aug. 2, 1812, on which vessel he was present and took part in the capture of the Guerriere. He was also connected with the American squadron on Lake Erie during the same war, and was with Commodore Perry at the time of the latter's brilliant victory over the British squadron on that lake, being one of the few survivors of that memorable battle. During the latter part of the war Capt. West was made a prisoner, and was incarcerated in Dartmoor Prison, England, where he remained for a considerable time. At the close of the war he attached himself to merchant vessels, first as mate of the brig Thomas Hazard, from 1815 to 1819, and then as Captain of the ship Currier, plying between New-York and Liverpool. In 1821 he took command of the Indian Chief, running between the same ports. From 1821 to 1824 he was Captain of the Augusta, between New-York and Savannah, and in 1825 and 1826 of the ship Emily, also running from New-York to Savannah. After this he had charge of several steamers sailing to foreign and domestic ports, until the time of his retirement from sea life, which took place about the year 1830. During the Revolution in Spain, sixty years ago, Capt. West was in charge of an American vessel loaded with grain for the Spanish Government, but upon entering port in that country, and going ashore, he was seized by the revolutionists and cast into prison at Cadiz, where he remained nine months and was almost doomed to death. The intervention of an English frigate, which arrived before the time fixed for his execution, however, saved his life and he was released. After leaving sea life Capt. West became a stevedore and rigger, in this City, in which occupation he continued for many years. He superintended the launching of the Washington—the first steam-ship built in this City—at Westervelt's yard at the foot of Third street, East River, thirty years ago. He also assisted in building the bridge over the Harlem River, at Third avenue, during the work of sinking the piers. He left active business life about fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters, all grown up and married. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Richmond Road, near Wright street, in Stapleton, Staten Island, at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

OWEN C. OWENS.

Mr. Owen C. Owens died at his residence, No. 221 West Fourth street, yesterday. He was born Jan. 29, 1820, and was consequently in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Owens has been connected with blank-book and stationery manufacturing in this City for thirty years, and has been widely and favorably known among business men. He has carried on business for some years past at No. 47 John street, and until within a few weeks has been actively employed. Mr. Owens was recognized by all who knew him as a man of stern integrity, strong in his likes and dislikes, quiet and unassuming in his manners of life. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but independent of party dictation, when he saw the leaders encouraging corruption. He has long been threatened with disease, but was a man of strong constitution, and has been confined to his house only for a few weeks, and was conscious of all that passed about him to the day of his death.

AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. DIX STRONGLY FAVORING THE SENDING OF UNCOMMITTED MEN TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Utica *Herald* of Wednesday says: "Ex-Gov. DIX some time ago wrote to a friend in a western county, giving his views on the attitude which this State ought to assume in the National Convention. That gentleman's eminent services to the country entitle his counsel to especial consideration. Few men are so well qualified by experience and trained sagacity to advise in political matters. His letter was written before the recent sickening scandals in Washington, which should lead Republicans to appreciate the increased need of counseling together. These are the wise words of Gen. DIX: 'Does our friend think it wise to have our State convention so constituted as to send a delegation to Cincinnati pledged to any one man? In a great crisis like this, when the financial honor of the country is at stake, and when the Democracy is giving evidence that its success at the approaching election will prove a triumph to the resolute interest of the South, should not all considerations of particular men be set aside? Should we not send to Cincinnati our very best men, uncommitted, and thus enabled to consult with the representatives of other States, without any entanglements whatever on the measures best calculated to maintain the ascendency of the Republican Party and the men best qualified to carry them out? It seems to me that any other course would be extremely ill-judged and perilous to the harmonious feeling which we must carry into the coming contest in order to insure a successful result.'"

THE MINING REGIONS.

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON THE 20TH INST.

—THE RATES FOR NEXT SEASON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The coal operators of this State are beginning to harmonize their interests. To-day both the Schuylkill and Lehigh Exchanges met here, and appointed committees of conference to consider the rates for next season. It was agreed that the resumption should take place on the 20th of March, instead of the 3d of April, as heretofore proposed. Both parties claim that they will be ready for business at that time. The new constitution of the Schuylkill Exchange has met with great favor, and all but two parties here agreed to its provisions. President Gowen, of the Reading Company, is at Danville, which prevented the rates of toll of that road being submitted. At the next meeting of the Exchange definite action will be taken concerning the question of bituminous and in regard to the discriminations against inferior quality of coal, which has at previous times caused great trouble.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE HOUSE.

ARTICLES REPORTED AND RECOMMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—MORE DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERING—TWO HOURS LOST BY GAGGING THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Belknap case again occupied the attention of the House nearly all day. The exciting scenes of yesterday were not repeated, and with the exception of two incidents in the action of the House, the proceedings in this particular matter were uninteresting. The Committee on the Judiciary made its report of the articles of impeachment, accompanied by a resolution recommitting the articles to the committee, with authority to take further testimony with a view to the preparation of other articles. The committee also reported two bills, the first designed to protect witnesses from punishment, and the second designed to bring back the missing Marsh. To the resolution there was no objection, and the recommitment was made as requested. Mr. Knott in a brief speech referred to the publication of the statement that the Cabinet had directed the prosecution of Marsh. Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, a Democratic member of the committee, also made a short speech, and then the previous question was called. There was no difficulty till the bill for the protection of witnesses was reached in the order of votes. But on this question the Republicans desired a quarter of an hour for debate. Mr. Knott insisted on calling the previous question, which was resisted by the Republican members unless they could first be permitted a half hour for debate. Mr. Knott, with his usual want of tact and ignorance of parliamentary rules, intended to rush his bill through without allowing any speeches, because they feared particularly that Mr. Blaine had something unpleasant in store for them. The vote was taken on seconding the previous question, and one hundred and five or six Democrats voted in affirmative, and the Republicans, with the exception of about half a dozen members, declined to vote. This left the house apparently without a quorum. Then Mr. Knott called for the yeas and nays, and looked around with a good deal of astonishment when he discovered that yeas and nays could not be called upon a motion to second the previous question. There was nothing to do but to accede to the Republicans' demand, adjourn, or to move a call of the House. There was the usual amount of private conversation between members, and Mr. Knott seemed willing to accede to the request for debate. The great leader of the House, Mr. Morrison, was not pleased, however, at such a show of weakening, and he promptly moved a call of the House, being recognized to make that motion in violation of the usages of the house by Mr. Cox, who was in the chair. The usage required that Mr. Knott should be given the floor. The roll was called, and of course disclosed the presence of a quorum in the House; then a motion to second the previous question was again put, and again the Republicans refused to vote, and the Democrats found themselves without a quorum. Then, after some further attempts at arrangement, a call of the House was ordered again, and again a quorum was found to be present. A Democratic member made a motion to adjourn, but it was lost.

An agreement was at last made with Mr. Knott that if the previous question was seconded he would yield a half-hour of the time that belonged to him to Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio. Then the motion was seconded, and Mr. Lawrence, having obtained the floor, yielded a few minutes to Mr. Kasson, who stated very strongly to the House the facts printed in this morning's TIMES, which proved that Marsh had left New-York before the meeting of the Cabinet, which was falsely reported to have ordered his prosecution. Mr. Lawrence also yielded fifteen minutes of his time to Mr. Blaine, who enforced the point that the proceedings of to-day would have been wholly unnecessary if Mr. Clymer's committee had taken proper precautions, and, in reply to the subsequent imputations that the Republican Party was endeavoring to secure the safety of Belknap, he said that as the case stood to-day it was doubtful whether he could be either impeached or indicted. It the case were turned over to the Republican side of the House, Belknap would very soon be both impeached and indicted. This assertion was applauded on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Knott made a brief and uninteresting reply, and the vote was taken, and the bills reported from the committee were passed by a nearly unanimous vote, about two hours later than they would have been if the half hour of debate had been gracefully permitted in the beginning.

The disposition to make haste in the Belknap impeachment case is not so manifest among the Democracy as it has been. The events of the past two days have taught them to consider their action carefully, and also taught them that in their zeal they have made a failure. The Judiciary Committee have virtually decided that in the evidence presented by the Committee on the Expenditure in the War Department there is no case upon which to frame articles of impeachment that can be proved. This is the reason for asking authority to take further testimony. It is now given out upon authority that the articles as now prepared will not be presented to the Senate, and that none will be presented until there is ample evidence to sustain them. When, therefore, the impeachment will proceed no one can tell, and it may be that the haste and inefficient management of this whole business by the Democrats has defeated punishment. The original contract between Marsh and Evans is understood to be missing. Mr. Clymer is excitedly positive that he reported the original contract to the House among the other papers, but it cannot be found by the Judiciary Committee. There are rumors of the disappearance of one or two other important papers. Now, nobody is able to present any charges in respect to the disappearance of this contract, but there is a general impression that Mr. Marsh has it with him in Canada. Perhaps Mr. Clymer will be able to charge the disappearance of this paper upon the action of the Cabinet meeting or the President of the United States; but other people are working out in their own minds a very different theory about it. It is said that there is no good feeling even now between the two committees, and that, in going further into the case, and the taking of new testimony, they will act independently, each attempting to distance the other in obtaining the end sought.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department examined several witnesses to-day as to their knowledge of the sale of post traderships. George F. Cook testified that he applied for a post tradership shortly after the law was passed giving the appointment to the Secretary of War, and had the Iowa Congressional delegation urge his appointment upon Secretary Belknap. He did not receive the appointment upon that application, and ascertaining E. W. Rice could assist him he waited upon that gentleman in this city, and was informed that if he would agree to pay one-half of the profits received on the post tradership at Fort Wingate, which was estimated to be worth $15,000 per annum, he could have the appointment for that Fort. Cook agreed to this and got the appointment. He kept the place for one year; but as the profits did not justify the division agreed upon between Rice and himself, he never paid anything to that gentleman, and gave up the business. D. C. Forney testified he was offered a post tradership, but, as he could see no profits in it, declined the appointment.

THE EX-SECRETARY'S BAIL BOND.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—GEN. BELKNAP'S APPEARANCE IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Belknap was finally served with the warrant of arrest to-day, and gave bail in the sum of $25,000, William W. Rapley, a stove dealer and owner of the National Theatre in this city, being the bondsman. This is an entirely satisfactory bond. Owing to some mistake the first arrangement for bonds which was made with D. A. Connelly, a District contractor, was not consummated, and considerable unpleasant delay was caused at the court-room in consequence. It is said by those who were present at the time that the reports about the haggard and broken down appearance of the ex-Secretary are very much exaggerated, and that there is little change observable in his bearing or expression since this trouble has come upon him.

MR. CLYMER'S EXPLANATION.

HIS PRESENT DIFFICULTY ASCRIBED MORE TO HIS LACK OF ABILITY THAN OF HONESTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In regard to the statements concerning Mr. Clymer's knowledge of fraudulent actions in which Pendleton shared, the former made a personal explanation which he ought not to have made unless it is true. He denied in detail the truth of the published story and said he had not met Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, and Pendleton and Mrs. Bowers in Europe. He never saw Marsh till the latter came here to testify. There is no doubt that the statement was made from a credible source, and the committee will have to make the investigation. The Committee on the Judiciary will look into this affair, upon which the alleged connection of Mr. Pendleton with frauds is based. There is certainly as much reason to suspect Mr. Clymer of having and concealing knowledge of frauds as any of the many gentlemen against whom Democratic innuendos are made. It might in justice, however, be said in his behalf that the common judgment is more favorable to his honesty than his ability, and his present difficulty is supposed to be due to the smallness of his mental calibre. His Democratic colleagues sometimes use a more forcible but less polite phrase to express this opinion of him. There is without doubt a tendency to exaggerate at the present time more than ever before, and to believe too readily stories of fraud, and all sorts of people with all sorts of grievances are finding willing ears. Mr. Blackburn followed Mr. Clymer with a personal explanation, the burden of which was a bombastic denunciation of the newspaper press, during which he took occasion to characterize newspaper writers as "hireling scribblers." These scribblers are too far beneath him to deserve notice, and he will go forward in the performance of what he conceives to be duty, regardless of their criticisms. Mr. Blackburn was not called upon at this time for a personal explanation, and he should reserve himself for a future scene in the drama which is now being enacted. He might recall with profit that Gen. Belknap formerly had a bad opinion of the press.

NEW-JERSEY'S EX-TREASURER.

BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL OF JOSEPHUS SOOY—SUMMARY OF THE FIRST DAY'S TESTIMONY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

The case of Josephus Sooy, formerly State Treasurer of New-Jersey, charged with the embezzlement of $47,000 of State moneys, was called for trial in the Mercer County Court of Oyer and Terminer in Trenton this morning. Sooy was in court, looking anxious, weary, and emaciated, and much sympathy was excited because of his gray hairs and advanced age. He was represented by ex-Senator John P. Stockton and Mr. J. L. N. Stratton. On behalf of the State Attorney General Vanatta and Mercer Beasley, Jr., appeared. Chief Justice Beasley presided. An application was made in behalf of the defendant for a further postponement of the trial till the demurrer in the suit against his bondsmen shall have been decided by the Supreme Court. The court refused to grant the application, and, a jury having been drawn, the trial proceeded. The original amount of Mr. Sooy's defalcation was $87,000. He went, as is alleged, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and induced them, under pretense that the State was in need of money, to advance about seventy-seven thousand dollars of their tax. That money he appropriated to his own personal use. Other alleged peculations made his total defalcation about eighty-seven thousand dollars. Subsequent recoveries reduced the amount of his deficit to $47,000. The indictment against him charges him with having embezzled that amount. The first witness sworn to-day was A. L. Runyon, the Controller of the State, who testified to the fact that Sooy had been Treasurer of the State at the times specified in the indictment, and to the amount of money due the State from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. B. F. Cramford, Cashier, and Bayard Butler, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, testified that payments due from the company to the State were often anticipated by Sooy on the plea that the Commissioners of the new Lunatic Asylum at Morristown were in need of money for the prosecution of work upon that institution.

The trial will continue for several days. The defense will probably be that the moneys taken were not State moneys. The State laws require that all Treasury receipts shall be countersigned by the Controller. Mr. Sooy's receipt to the railroad was not so countersigned. The money was also taken in advance of the time when it became due. It will be claimed that the advance was legally only an advance to Mr. Sooy.

THE ECLIPSE TO-NIGHT.

A partial lunar eclipse will occur to-night, and will be generally visible in all countries excepting Asia and Australia. About two-tenths of the moon's surface will be darkened by the shadow cast during its passage between the earth and sun. Observations made by Prof. Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, give the following information relative to the event. The moon will enter the "penumbra," or lighter shadow at 22 minutes and 35 seconds past 10 o'clock to-night, and the "umbra" or black shadow at 46 minutes and 25 seconds after 11 o'clock. It will reach the middle of its eclipse at 12 o'clock, 36 minutes 36 seconds A. M. on Friday, and will finally leave the "umbra" again at 1 o'clock 46 minutes 40 seconds A. M., and the "penumbra" at 3 o'clock 10 minutes 34 seconds. Provided the distance of any given locality east of west of Ann Arbor is known the time at which the various phases of the eclipse will be visible can readily be computed by multiplying the distance in miles by four and subtracting the product from the times given above for localities west of Ann Arbor and adding it for those on the east.

REFUTATION OF KELLOGG'S ANSWER.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—A committee of the Conservative Democratic members of the House have issued an address to the people of the State, in refutation of Gov. Kellogg's answer to the articles of impeachment. The address covers five newspaper columns.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, March 8.—The joint resolution providing for female suffrage which passed the House two weeks ago failed to pass the Senate to-day by a vote of yeas 22, nays 24.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DAILY NEWS ON MR. DANA'S APPOINTMENT—ARREST OF A FORGER—THE CROYDON STEEPLECHASE WON BY SHIFNAL.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News* this morning says the appointment of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as American Minister to the Court of St. James, is one of the most acceptable that could be suggested. It revives the old tradition of honoring men of letters with important positions. Mr. Dana will be welcome here on many accounts. The appointment seems to indicate a return to a healthier sense of public duty in the distribution of posts.

The Liverpool *Courier* of this morning says that Charles Brent, traveling under the name of Clarence Rivers, was arrested on board the Inman steam-ship City of Richmond when she arrived at Queenstown day before yesterday morning. He is charged with forging $15,000 worth of bills on the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, Ky. Upon searching the prisoner a considerable sum of money and papers were found upon his person. He was brought before the Magistrates at Queenstown yesterday, and, after a short examination, ordered to be sent to London preparatory to extradition.

To-day was the second of the Croydon races. The feacure to-day was the Croydon Steeplechase, which was won by the favorite, Shifnal, beating six others. The following is the summary:

Shifnal	1
Little Tom	2
Weathercock	3

The betting at the start was two to one against Shifnal, ten to one against Little Tom, and ten to one against Weathercock.

Marie de Flavigny, Countess D'Agoult, the authoress, well known as "Daniel Stern," died to-day. She was born at Frankfort on the Main seventy-one years ago.

[The Countess was educated in Paris, and in 1827 married Count Hector Philippe d'Agoult, but after separating from him she formed a *liaison* with Liszt, the pianist, by whom she had a family. She was afterward reconciled with her husband, who died in 1856, and regained her social standing in Paris. She wrote a series of novels in the style of George Sand, also a *Histoire de la Revolution de 1848*, *Trois Journées de la vie de Marie Stuart*, *Florence et Turin*, and *Dante et Goethe*.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamer Anglia, from New-York Feb. 28, for London, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The steamer Ohio, of the American Line, sailed for Philadelphia to-day.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE BANK SCHEME—SUGGESTION TO MAKE A LOAN.

LONDON, March 9.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* states that Mr. Disraeli's announcement in the House of Commons of England's refusal to nominate a Commissioner in connection with the proposed Egyptian National Bank has caused the bank scheme to fail. Mr. Disraeli having admitted at the close of his speech that a request to appoint a Commissioner to collect revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debt must be entertained, the French and Italian Governments immediately advised the Khédive to ask him under what form England would agree to discuss overtures aiming at collective action for reforming Egyptian finances, and the establishment of a Treasury under the control of an International Board composed of Commissioners of the three powers. It has also been suggested to the Khédive that this Treasury, being authorized to collect certain revenues, shall apply them to the payment of interest on and redemption of the debt, leaving a margin for the necessities of the State. This scheme, however, is thought to be impracticable, as the board would be unable to exercise efficient control unless supported by the threat of intervention in case of the infringement the conditions laid down, and all the powers are equally averse to such a course.

The latest suggestion is that the Powers appoint a commission to investigate Egyptian finances, and after the termination of the inquiry, to issue a guaranteed loan to be applied to the redemption of Egypt's present liabilities.

FRANCE.

FIRST SESSION OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED DEPUTIES AND SENATORS AT VERSEILLES.

PARIS, March 8.—The newly-elected legislative bodies met at Verseilles to-day for the first time. The town presented a more crowded and brilliant aspect than ever during the last Assembly. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Raspail, and the Senators by M. Gaulthier De Rumilly, as Senior Presidents, proceeded to the Hercules Saloon in the Palace, where the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier occupied the post of honor, surrounded by the bureau of the old Assembly, Messrs. Dufaure, Leon Say, Wallon, and Caillaux. The Duke said: "Welcome, new and freely elected representatives of the public power. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the Constitution of the 25th of February, which is the work of conciliation and appeasement, thus acquiring a double authority. You have to continue to protect your predecessors' task and rally around President MacMahon to insure the order, peace, and repose necessary for the country to repair the disasters of the past and support the burdens of the future."

M. Gaulthier De Rumilly said: "The Senate, the guardian of the Constitution, will insure peace and security and support the constitutional President."

M. Dufaure then said that President MacMahon charged him to declare that with the aid of God and with the co-operation of the Chambers he would govern conformably to the laws and endeavor to promote the honor and interests of the country.

The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier then formally transferred his powers, and the Chambers commenced their regular sittings.

M. Raspail and M. Gaulthier De Rumilly delivered short and moderate inaugural addresses.

The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected M. Grevy President, he receiving 414 votes against 20, and M. Rameau Vice President.

The Chambers will commence verifying the elections to-morrow.

After M. Rouher's election, the Bonapartists made a demonstration in Ajaccio, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The gendarmerie and troops dispersed the crowd and several arrests were made. The inhabitants have sent a protest to President MacMahon against the arbitrary conduct of the authorities.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE INSURGENTS EXPECTED.

RAGUSA, March 8.—Ahmed Mukhtar, the Turkish commander, has left Trebigne with the whole garrison. He is marching to encounter the insurgents in the neighborhood of Gasko and Duga.

VIENNA, March 8.—The *New Free Press* reports that the numbers of the insurgents in the Turkish Provinces are diminishing daily, and peace may be expected shortly.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times* correspondent at Ragusa says that a telegram from Cettinje states that the insurgents under Peko and Socica attacked the Turks last Monday at Muratovizza, while returning from Gozansko. The Turks were routed, and pursued to Lipnik, losing about 800 men, and horses, ammunition, and cannon. The correspondent declares that the information comes from a reliable source.

ITALY.

A REPORTED BETROTHAL IN HIGH LIFE CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, March 9.—The report of the betrothal of the Duke of Genoa to the Archduchess Marie Christine, of Austria, is contradicted.

SERVIA.

THE REPORT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC DENIED.

LONDON, March 8.—Reuter's telegrams from Vienna state that the special dispatch to the Venice *Tempo* yesterday, stating that the Republic had been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan himself escorted to the frontier, is entirely unfounded. Perfect order and tranquility prevail throughout Servia. There have been no disturbances since the insignificant rising at Kragujewatz during the communal elections a few days ago. Even those were immediately suppressed.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF AN ENGLISH MERCHANTMAN—AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

MADRID, March 8.—In the Cortes to-day a member interrogated the Government in regard to the recent capture of an English merchantman by Spanish *guarda costas*, and the recapture of the vessel by its own crew. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, stated that he had made representations to the British Minister in Madrid, demanding satisfaction, and protesting against the contraband trade pursued by English vessels from Gibraltar.

The Cortes has commenced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Señor Pidal, a member of the Moderado Party, attacked the Government severely.

A royal decree permits the Carlists who fled from the country since the 1st day of February to return to Spain if they do so within forty days. Leaders must first swear allegiance, but all Carlists who formerly held offices in Spain are excluded.

The newspapers announce that Gen. Molins has been ordered to request the French Government to expel all Spanish Republicans in France.

A San Sebastian telegram says the question of the *fueros* greatly agitates the public mind in the North.

PRUSSIA.

REMOVAL OF THE BISHOP OF MUNSTER.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Ecclesiastical Court has removed Dr. Brinckmann, the Bishop of Munster, from his See.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT BOSTON—REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BOSTON, March 8.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held here this morning. Mr. Gould offered a resolution that the contract between the company and the several parties who were or are beneficiaries or Trustees on what are known as the Oakes Ames contract and J. W. Davis contract, and the assignments thereof, and who may execute the same, be assented to by the stockholders, and the Treasurer is authorized to execute the same. Adopted.

Another resolution by Mr. Gould, approving the contract between the road and the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America was adopted.

The Treasurer was authorized to execute, in behalf of the company, the draft of a bill in equity against the Credit Mobilier of America, advised by counsel for the purpose of asserting the claims of the company against said Credit Mobilier, and enjoining the prosecution of a suit by the latter corporation against the Union Pacific Railroad, now pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The following officers were chosen: President, Sidney Dillon; Vice President, Elisha Atkins; Treasurer and Secretary, E. H. Rollins. Board of Directors, each receiving 315,283 votes—Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, Sidney Dillon, G. Dexter, Benjamin E. Bates, Oliver Ames, 2d; James D. Smith, Charles J. Osborne, Samuel M. Mills, Jay Gould, Ezra H. Baker, to succeed his father of the same name; S. H. H. Clark vice George O. Scott, Joseph Richardson, John Sharp, and G. M. Dodge.

The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad made to the stockholders, states that the actual gross earnings of the road for 1875 were $11,993,832 09; operating expenses of the road, including taxes, $4,982,047 95; leaving surplus earnings of $7,011,786 14; operating expenses being 41 54-100 per cent. of gross earnings. Compared with the year previous, there has been an increase of the gross earnings of $1,433,951 97; an increase in expenses of $127,344 08: increase in surplus, $1,306,607 89. The commercial passenger business gains during the year are $467,614 90, being 12 63-100 per cent.; commercial freight earnings, gain, $938,818 02, being 19 48-100 per cent. The Government business shows a decrease in passengers of $74,459 11, being 29 70-100 per cent., and in freight, $81,244 08, being 25 96-100 per cent. The mail earnings have not changed in amount since July 1, 1873, being $315 per mile per annum. The ratio of expenses to earnings last year was considered as very small. This year it has been decreased from 45 97-100 per cent. to 41 54-100 per cent., a decrease of 4 43-100 per cent., and this is accomplished in the face of the extraordinary expenses incurred during the Spring floods. There have been expended for new construction during the year, $540,365 90. Included in this are twelve new locomotives, forty-one second-class passenger cars, eighty-five new freight cars, and a large number of buildings and bridges on the line of the road. The road is in a high state of efficiency, and, though the Winter of 1875–6 has been unprecedentedly severe, less delay to travel than usual has been experienced. The necessity of maintaining costly snow-sheds has been greatly obviated by widening cuts and raising banks. The providing for extraordinary floods and the general protection from damage by snow and water will add important savings in the future operating expenses of the road. These improvements and the reduction in cost of fuel, adds to the belief that for the next year on the same volume of business, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure on account of the severe Winter, even a further reduction of the per cent. of the operating expenses may be attained. Arrangements have been made during the year with the Kansas Pacific Railroad so that its system of railroads in Kansas and Colorado are working in harmony with the Union Pacific and its system, which is proving mutually beneficial to both. The equipment of the road is now ample for the present business, and consists of 164 locomotives, 167 passenger and baggage cars, and 3,060 freight cars. The total amount of land sales for 1875 was 111,049 55-100 acres, at an average price of $3 66 per acre. The total amount of land sold since the organization of the department was 1,082,893 36-100 acres, at an average price of $4 47 per acre, amounting to $5,336,044 02. The total amount of land grant bonds issued and sold by the company was $10,400,000. Amount retired and canceled to date, $2,768,000; remaining outstanding, $7,637,000. There are in the hands of the company notes and contracts, bearing interest, which are to be applied as fast as due and paid to canceling outstanding bonds to the amount of $3,012,501 68, leaving to be provided by future sales $4,619,498 32. Thus showing that this portion of the bonded debt of the company will in a short time be entirely paid off and canceled without encroaching upon the revenues of the road. The question of the construction of the acts of Congress under which the road was built, which have been matters of difference with the Government, are being rapidly settled by the courts; but so far, in most cases, the decisions are upon the basis claimed by the company. The late decision by the United States Supreme Court, decreeing that the interest upon the Government bonds is to be paid at the time and in the manner of the principal of the bonds (leaving half of the Government transportation to be paid to the company) has lifted from the property the only clouds that rested upon it. By that decision there is due the company from the Government $1,095,547 02, which will undoubtedly be paid as soon as the remaining question now pending in the United States Court (being what is due under the sixth section of the act of 1862, known as the five per cent. clause) is decided. The company also believe that when the questions are finally settled by the courts the Government will accept the company's proposition, and agree upon some plan that it shall provide a sinking fund or a fixed sum to be paid by the company to meet the Government debt and interest, although the company, under the decisions, is relieved from making any provision of this nature, but is disposed to carry out any plan that will do justice to the company and the Government.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BY SAILORS OF THE ADRIATIC—THE EXAMINATION TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

The examination of seamen of the steam-ship Adriatic, before United States Commissioner Gilbert, at No. 111 Broadway, in the matter of the suit of the Black Ball Line against the White Star Steam-ship Company, to recover damages for the loss of the ship Harvest Queen, was continued yesterday morning.

Charles Chester testified that he was asleep in the forecastle at the time the collision occurred, and was awakened by the shock; this was so violent as to awaken everybody in the forecastle, and all hands rushed on deck. He testified that the order was given to man the boats, and was countermanded when the lights of the Harvest Queen disappeared; then cries were heard in the water off the beam, and the order was again given, but about twenty minutes elapsed before the boats could be lowered. This witness, as well as the next one called, corroborated the testimony of the others in other points.

Matthew Brown, also asleep in the forecastle, testified that he, like the others, was awakened by the collision; he went on deck and forward to the turtleback, when he saw the disabled ship, with bowsprit, jibboom, and head sails gone, and then about thirty yards distant from the steamer; as he rushed on deck, one man said: "My God, we've struck a ship," and almost in the same breath said, "look out for the falling spars." The order was given to man the boats, and he went aft to assist. In the details of the confusion which followed on the steamer, the excitement pending the efforts to get the boats out, the cries of distress from the water, and the sinking of the Harvest Queen, this witness told materially the same story as the others. The examination will be continued to-day.

MR. BOWEN'S DEFENSE.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CHARGES.

HE DENIES HIS GUILT OF ANY OF THE CHARGES—JUSTIFICATION OF HIS ACTS AND COMMUNICATIONS—TESTIMONY OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF ITS CHARGES.

The special committee of five appointed by Plymouth Church to try the charges presented by the Examining Committee against Mr. Henry C. Bowen, met last evening at the house of Mr. H. L. Pratt, at Hicks and Orange streets. All of the members of the special committee, consisting of H. L. Pratt, Aaron Healey, A. C. Davidson, Samuel Belcher, and T. M. Spelman were present. Messrs. T. G. Shearman, B. F. Blair, Marcus W. Robinson, S. B. Halliday, and S. V. White, of the Examining Committee, were in attendance, together with Mr. Tilney, the Clerk of the church, and M. K. Moody and A. H. Garbutt, who had made charges against Mr. Bowen in conjunction with Mr. White. At 7:30 o'clock Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his sons and Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, made his appearance and was followed by several reporters. Members of the committee having objected to the presence of the reporters, Mr. Bowen said he hoped they would be allowed to remain, especially as the committee had a stenographer. The committee declined to comply with Mr. Bowen's request and the reporters withdrew. Mr. Bowen, in reply to the charges preferred against him, read the following statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

The charges presented to me by the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church have been received, duly considered, and the following is my reply:

I deny that I am guilty of the first charge made against me that I violated my covenant with Plymouth Church by my silence when questioned as to my knowledge of Mr. Beecher's guilt; (*a*) because the withholding of one's knowledge and opinions is not a recognized offense; (*b*) because I was restrained from denying that I had information which convinced me of Mr. Beecher's guilt, since such a denial would have been a lie; (*c*) because I was restrained from admitting it first, by the fact that I had made a written covenant with Mr. Beecher that I never would do so; secondly, by my sense of obligation to the parties from whom I had received certain confidential information, and thirdly, by my indisposition to damage Plymouth Church or any of the parties implicated, or to bring further public dishonor on the church of Christ; (*d*) because my silence was a benevolent silence, beneficial to Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church, and is to be regarded as a merit, and not an offense; (*e*) because if it were then an offense that "I refused either to affirm or deny that I knew such facts," I have since listened to the expostulations of the Examining Committee and purged myself of that offense.

I deny the second charge made against me of "unchristian, disreputable, and dishonorable conduct," in my reply to the Examining Committee on Feb. 4, 1876; (*a*) Because it was no recognized offense to demand a written copy of Mr. White's oral statement of grievance against me, and to "request time to answer said grievance;" (*b*) because the statement in my reply being true, the "accusations" made could not be "infamous" in such a sense that any infamy should attach to me, but only to Mr. Beecher; (*c*) because my statements made therein were so definite and explicit they were not "insinuations;" (*d*) because the said statements by me to the Examining Committee were not voluntarily made by me, but were in the nature of a reply forced from me by the persistent demand of the Examining Committee, so that if it was an offense for me to make such affirmation or denial, the fact that I was required by the officers of the church in an action partaking of the nature of an ecclesiastical process against me thus to affirm or deny should be a bar to complaint made against me therefor by the Examining Committee; (*e*) because it is no offense that I gave "neither facts nor the names of witnesses," as I was not volunteering to appear as a prosecutor, but was required unwillingly to make reply; (*f*) because I had received a part of my information in such a way that I did not think it right, even on the demand of the committee, to give it to them, especially when other important information was available, which they never sought to obtain; (*g*) because if it were an offense that I did not at that time reveal the facts and names of witnesses, I have since partially purged myself of that offense, to wit: in my communication on Feb. 23; (*h*) because if the above were an offense, I did still further purge myself of it by my offer to give all names and facts to a committee of three impartial men, not members of the church, and still further by my offer made Feb. 23, to give all such facts and names to a committee of the church, to whom had been made complaint against me, neither of which offers were accepted; (*i*) because the causing of permitting of my statement of Feb. 4, to be published is not a recognized offense and because if it were such an offense, the action of the Church in causing or permitting to be published my much more explicit and circumstantial statement of Feb. 23, is a bar to its treating as an offense the aforesaid publication by me, and further because it had been widely published and believed that I was then under process of deception and I felt that I had the right to let my reply be known.

I deny that I am guilty of the third charge of equivocation and falsehood, (*a*) because it is not false but true that I did very fully occupy the ten days asked for by me in consulting witnesses and referring to dates, documents, and memoranda, and in preparing my statement of the essential facts in my knowledge; (*b*) because it is not true that I promised that I would answer any and all questions that might be put to me by the Examining Committee. On the contrary, I did explicitly state that I would under no circumstances give to that committee anything more than the essential facts, and for that reason I then proposed a fair tribunal constituted for impartiality and secrecy, for which I could give all names and facts without reserve; (*c*) because no express instructions of the church to state any and every fact within my own knowledge can make my refusal to do so either equivocation or falsehood.

I deny that I am guilty of the charge of slander (*a*) because the "charges" of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy made by me against Mr. Beecher were not "false" but true; (*b*) because the statements made by me derogatory to Mr. Beecher's character were not "malicious," inasmuch as I had not wilfully thrust them before the Examining Committee, but had presented them only on the urgent solicitude and demand of that committee, and also under the intimation that if I did not thus present them I should be excommunicated from the church; (*c*) because I was then under no absolute obligation to substantiate by proof any statements not willfully made by me, but which were drawn from me in the line of what I was told was my duty by the officers of the church. (*d*) Because I did give circumstances which the Examining Committee in its professed search for light might follow up if they pleased by the interrogation of other parties; and because it is not true that I failed "to give the names of any witnesses by whom such charges might be verified" inasmuch as I did give the names of two very important witnesses, to wit: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Richards, together with an abstract of their testimony; (*e*) because in the case of the facts in my possession, which I am not at liberty to expose to the public, I have proved my good faith by offering to present them to an impartial tribunal, and on another occasion to a hostile tribunal; (*f*) because by the publication of my communication of Feb. 4, I had laid myself liable to a suit for libel before the civil courts, and the fact that no such action has been brought against me, is presumptive proof that I have not been guilty of slander.

I deny that I was guilty of un-Christian conduct or violation of any covenant with the church in my action on the evening of March 1; (*a*) because it is not true that I refused to answer any question put to me by order of the church. On the contrary, I did answer the only questions put to me, which did not require me to divulge such names as I felt under obligation to protect; (*b*) because I was under no obligation "to answer any questions put to me," inasmuch as my statements of my absolute conviction of Mr. Beecher's guilt were not "accusations" voluntarily made by me, but were made under advice and requirement of the Examining Committee, and in the course of what I was told was an ecclesiastical process against me; (*c*) because no church has a right inquisitorially to compel any one of its members who, for reasons obligatory on his own conscience, keeps any knowledge secret, to publish it and prove it to be true; (*d*) because it is not a recognized offense to decline to consent to the presence of lawyers at a conference between church members; (*e*) because in this case, offering, as I did, to give all facts and names known to me, in the presence of Mr. Beecher, to three members of Plymouth Church known to be believers in Mr. Beecher's innocence, and one of them a lawyer, any woman who might be falsely accused by me, if such there were, would receive all necessary protection without introducing other legal counsel; (*f*) because the exclusion of other lawyers from that committee was not prima facie "an unreasonable and unchristian condition," as is evidenced by the fact that the church, after considerable debate, at first passed the resolution without making any provision for their attendance; and it was only as an afterthought of Mr. Beecher's that my consent to their presence was demanded.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, March 8, 1876.

The Examining Committee next presented documentary and oral testimony in support of their charges, but no new evidence of any kind was given. Mr. Blair conducted the case for the church, and the members of the Examining Committee were cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, and the case on the part of the church was closed at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Bowen then asked for further time to reply to the evidence presented by the Examining Committee, and was granted until Tuesday evening next, when the special Committee will meet again to hear Mr. Bowen's defense.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF JUDGE REILLY, OF DETROIT, AGAINST THE EVENING NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 8.—Last Fall C. J. Reilly, a young lawyer of this city, took his seat as Circuit Judge of this county, and shortly afterward a half-witted Belgian in bringing suit for a divorce from his wife, whose counsel Reilly had previously been in some family troubles, charged her with adultery with her lawyer. In the end an examination proved that he had no evidence to sustain this charge and his own lawyer abandoned it in the subsequent proceedings. But at the time his first statement was repeated to a reporter of the *Evening News*, a sensational paper published by James E. Scripps, in which it was published with scurrilous headings and details. Judge Reilly at once instituted criminal and civil proceedings against Scripps, his reporter, and the Belgian's lawyer. The case for civil damages against Scripps has just been tried here in the Superior Court, lasting about one week. Prominent counsel were secured on both sides. The court-room has been crowded, and the matter has created general interest in this region. The jury to-day gave plaintiff $4,500 damages. The case for criminal libel will next come up in the Recorder's Court. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of Judge Reilly. To-morrow the second trial of the famous Ward will case commences before him.

A WEALTHY CUBAN KIDNAPPED.

DON JOSE ALGODA, WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPANISH GOLD ON HIS PERSON, KIDNAPPED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

At a late hour last evening the Spanish Vice Consul, Señor D. De Rafarte, called at the Police Head-quarters and requested to be informed whether the arrest of Don José Algoda, a guest of the Hotel Español, No. 21 East Fourth street, had been reported from any of the precincts. Señor De Rafarte said excitedly that Don Algoda was a wealthy Cuban merchant and arrived in this City on Feb. 24, bringing with him a large amount of money. A large portion of this money he deposited with a Wall street firm shortly after his arrival, intending to withdraw it when returning to his home in Cuba. He visited this city simply for pleasure, and had fixed upon to-day as the date of his departure. Yesterday afternoon he proceeded, with a nephew, to the offices of the banking firm with whom he had deposited his money, and withdrew between thirty and forty thousand dollars in Spanish gold coin, which he secured on his person. Having settled his accounts with the firm, he immediately left the bank and entered a Broadway stage with his relative, and on arriving at Lafayette place he alighted. On proceeding toward the hotel, his nephew alleges, two men approached Don Algoda and one of them said, while exhibiting a shield, "you are my prisoner." The nephew being unable to speak a word of English, called loudly for help in the Spanish tongue, but did not appear to attract much attention. Meanwhile, the two men ushered the old gentleman into a close carriage and ordered the driver to whip up his team. The man drove at a rapid pace through Lafayette place to the Bowery and on reaching that thoroughfare turned the corner, but whether the carriage proceeded up or down town the young man is unable to say. Being greatly excited and bewildered by the suddenness of the occurence he entered the hotel and acquainted the proprietor and some friends with the circumstances. A search for the kidnapped gentleman was immediately instituted, but was unsuccessful up to an early hour this morning.

After the Vice Consul had concluded a recital of the above facts, Superintendent Walling telegraphed to all the stations, asking, "Have you arrested Don José Algoda, Cuban, seventy years of age, white hair?" The answers were in the negative, and a general alarm was sent to look out for the gentleman. In the hotel, of which Don Algoda was a guest, it is believed that he was kidnapped by thieves, who had learned of the fact of his having a large amount of money in his possession. The missing man was a merchant of forty years' standing in Cuba, and had amassed a large fortune. His friends scout the idea that the kidnapping has been done by Spanish agents, as he was not in any way interested in politics.

A DENIAL BY GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler has written a letter, in which he gives an emphatic denial to a printed statement that at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home in Augusta, Me., "in the Autumn of 1874," he said that Mr. Beecher was not guilty of the charges brought against him by Tilton. The General puts it thus: "In discussions Gen. Butler did not say that Mr. Beecher was not guilty of the charge made by Mr. Tilton, but, on the contrary, did say that in his judgment and belief Beecher was guilty, a fact which he had never doubted, and never heard of anybody else doubting until after it was proved upon him by the oaths of four or five witnesses and his own letters." He furthermore says: "Whether the anonymous 'W.' is entitled to any credit, whatever may be his name, I will give him full opportunity to prove in a court of justice, by making the following statement, which, if untrue, is libelous, meaning to bring myself within the law of libel, as I mean to hold him up to 'ridicule, infamy and disgrace,' by saying, if he makes this statement upon any pretended knowledge of his own, he is an infamous liar. I will accept at any time service of writ, for libel on his account, at No. 12 Pemberton square, Boston. I use this harsh language for the very purpose of bringing myself within the law of libel. If I cannot make it good, as there were some six other members of the Board of Managers present at all the discussions had by me with them on that subject, I put myself in great peril if I am not right."

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The Republican State Central Committee met at Jefferson City to-day. After considerable discussion as to whether a State Convention should be called to nominate State officers and another to select delegates to the National Convention, it was resolved to call a convention, to be held at Jefferson City on Wednesday, May 24, to select delegates to the National Convention, and that said convention also elect a new State Central Committee.

RIOTOUS COAL SHOVELERS.

BOSTON, March 8.—Owing to a reduction from twenty to fifteen cents per ton, the coal shovelers employed on the wharves of the Lowell Railroad Company at Chelsea refused to work, and their places were filled by other men. This noon about four hundred strikers visited the wharf, and for some time a riot was imminent. The Police were called and the rioters dispersed. The men at work will be protected by the Police. It is claimed that the men can make at the reduced rate $5 and $6 per diem.

A BALLET GIRL SHOT.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Mabel Hall, an English ballet girl at the Theatre Comique, was shot at 1 o'clock this morning, in one of the refreshment rooms at the theatre, by Edgar M. Moore, who then shot himself in the head. The girl was shot in the left temple and will probably die. Moore, at last accounts, was in a critical condition and is not expected to live. The cause of the shooting was unrequited love.

The World Judges by Appearances.

Pure crystals, with a diamond surface, are as beautiful and lasting as the most costly stones. These are PARISIAN DIAMONDS. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, opposite Stewart's, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

From Seymour Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The process by which Milk of Magnesia is prepared enhances the medicinal virtues of the Magnesia as an aperient, tonic, and antacid for children.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

FRISBIE—FAIRCHILD.—In New-York City, Capt. CHAS. H. FRISBIE, of New-York, to Mrs. MARY H. FAIRCHILD, formerly of Milton, Vt., by Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle.

PHELPS—EVANS.—March 7, 1876, at the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Miss ANNA MARY EVANS, of New-York City, to GEORGE PHELPS, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., and Decorah, Iowa.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday, March 8, HERMAN C. ADAMS, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence in Coxsackie, on Saturday morning at 10 A. M.

CONKLIN.—Suddenly, March 6, of pneumonia, MARY, wife of John P. Conklin, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday, March 9, at 2 P. M., from New-England Congregational Church, South 9th st., between 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DUFFIE.—In this City, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, on Monday evening, March 6, MARIA ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, daughter of the late Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie.

The relatives and friends and the friends of her brother, Rev. Dr. Duffie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av. and 35th st.

ERDMANN.—On Tuesday, March 7, at No. 531 2d av. ELEANORA M., daughter of Rev. Martin A. Erdmann, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (March 9,) from the church in 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FORBES.—On Wednesday morning, March 8, SARAH M., wife of Joseph Forbes.

The relatives and friends of the family, also companions of Hope Chapter, R. A. M., brothers of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. and A. M., and comrades of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, and other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held on Friday evening, March 10, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Saturday morning.

GARRABRANT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 8, Mrs. RACHEL GARRABRANT, in her 74th year.

Relatives and friends, and those of Mrs. J. Hull Browning, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 256 (old number) 6th st., Jersey City, on Friday, March 10, at 11 A. M. Remains will be deposited in the family vault at Tenafly, N. J.

GUNTHER.—On Monday, March 6, JOHN CHARLES GUNTHER, formerly a member of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 241 East 14th st., on Thursday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNT.—On Third day, 7th inst., at her late residence, No. 237 East 58th st., SARAH FRANCES, wife of James Hunt and daughter of the late Thomas Carpenter, of Mount Kisco.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Fifth day, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:05 train from Grand Central Depot at Chappaqua Station.

JEREMIAH.—On Tuesday, March 7, THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Jr., only son of Thomas F. and Louisa L. Jeremiah, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 48th st.

KIRBY.—On Monday, March 6, STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D., aged 75 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 211 West 23d st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ The members of the George T. Trimble Association of Old Public School No. 7 are requested to attend the funeral of DR. STEPHEN R. KIRBY, (the first Principal of No. 7,) on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 211 West 23d st.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

WILLIAM KALLACK, Secretary.

KENT.—At her late residence, No. 109 East 37th st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mrs. ELLEN C., widow of the late Charles Kent.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KIRK.—On the 8th inst., ANN KIRK, aged 74 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, also the members of Allen Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., near 8th av., this (Thursday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LEUPP.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., March 7, MARY GRAFF, daughter of the late William and Margaret Leupp.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday; 10th inst., at 4 P. M., from Christ Church, New-Brunswick. Trains leave, via Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1:55 P. M.; return at 6:05 P. M.

LEWIS.—In Watertown, Conn., March 7, 1876, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Mrs. JANE B., wife of R. B. Lewis, aged 23 years.

Funeral at Christ Church, Watertown, at 2 P. M. on Friday.

LITTLE.—On Tuesday, March 7, at No. 110 East 16th st., of bronchial pneumonia, ALANSON DYER, youngest son of John T. and Kate A. Little, aged 1 year and 12 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSEILLES.—March 7, JOSEPH V. MARSEILLES, aged 35 years, late member Company I, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., (Eighty-third N. Y. Volunteers.)

Funeral from his late residence, No. 165 West 11th st., at 2 P. M., Friday. Friends of the family, also Hope Lodge F. and A. M.; Veteran Association, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.; Company I, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and his associates in New-York Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—March 8, 1876, RICHARD W. MOORE, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OWENS.—On Tuesday, March 7, EDWARD OWENS, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday morning, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10 o'clock.

OWENS.—On Wednesday, March 8, OWEN C. OWENS, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 West 4th st., on Friday, March 10, at 1 P. M.

RAY.—In Florence, Italy, Jan. 1, 1876, MARY REBECCA, widow of the late Richard Ray, and daughter of the late James Boggs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, March 7, of scarlet fever, CORDELIA M., only child of Madeleine S. and the late Boardman H. Rogers, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, George McKibbin, No. 333 West 31st st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD.—Tuesday, March 7, EUGENE B., second son of Auguste Richard, aged 15 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 9, at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 126 East 17th st.

STERNFELD.—On Tuesday, HENRY MORRIS, son of Adolph and Charlotte Sternfeld, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at their residence, No. 102 West 43d st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 9:30 A. M.

SLOCUM.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 6, MARY N. SLOCUM, widow of the late Thomas S. Slocum, in the 88th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Samuel M. Beckley, No. 132 East 24th st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SNOWDEN.—At Shady Side, N. J., on Sunday, 5th inst., Mrs. MARY E. SNOWDEN, widow of Howard F. Snowden, late of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

SYMS.—On Tuesday morning, March 7, WILLIAM SYMS, eldest son of W. J. Syms, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from his father's residence, No. 18 West 45th st.

TERRY.—On Tuesday morning, March 7, Mrs. MARTHA TERRY, widow of Gershom Terry, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family of the late Lucius Hart, are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 216 East 14th st., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

WEST.—Capt. STEPHEN W. WEST, on Sunday, March 5, 1876, the fifty-third anniversary of his wedding and in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 9, at 11 A. M. Remains to be taken to Stelton, N. J., formerly Piscataway.

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., Galveston, and San Francisco papers please copy.

WHEELER.—On Monday evening, March 6, of diphtheria, MARIE GRANADE, youngest daughter of John and Alice S. Wheeler, aged 12 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 54 West 47th st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken by special train to Woodlawn for interment.

WOOD.—In Astoria, Long Island, Tuesday morning, March 8, HENRY WOOD, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY AT HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, Saturday and Sunday excepted, in Madison Avenue Hall.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY, March 6—"Reports of the Lord's Work."
TUESDAY, March 7—"Christ our Rock."
WEDNESDAY, March 8—"Promises."
THURSDAY, March 9—"Thanksgiving."
FRIDAY, March 10—"Intemperance."
SATURDAY, March 11, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held in Association Hall, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall. TUESDAY, March 7—Lecture on the "Blood." Repeated in the evening. WEDNESDAY, March 8—Second lecture on "Blood." Repeated in the evening. THURSDAY, March 9—Lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening. FRIDAY, March 10—Second lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening.

Tickets required only for the afternoon meetings, and may be had on application at office, 4th av. and 26th st., Madison av. and 26th st., and at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

EVERY NIGHT—Saturday excepted—services in Madison Avenue Hall at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING—Mr. SANKEY, assisted by a number of clergymen, will lead a praise meeting.

Mr. MOODY will meet the young converts and inquirers at Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., also at 8 o'clock.

The doors will be open one-half hour before each service.

WOMEN'S MEETING every day—Sunday excepted—from 1 to 1:45 P. M., in the Fourth Avenue Hall.

MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY in Fourth Avenue Hall at 9 o'clock.

No tickets required for any meetings except those specified.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st., or to SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco March 16, 1876.

The direct mail for Brazil, &c., leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, and ENGRAVINGS, To be sold, without reserve, to close consignments, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The next meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1876. The lesson for March 12, "Absalom's Rebellion," (II. Samuel, xv., 1—14,) will be taught by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor of Fifth Avenue Church, and an address will be delivered by Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, New-Haven, Conn.; subject—"The Teacher Taught."

WM. PHELPS, President.

GEO. M. VAN DERLIP, Secretary.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MOODY AND SANKEY, HIPPODROME.

For the information of Pastors and contributors to expenses of meetings, committee desire to state that course tickets are good for all services. SAML. THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, buttonhole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MUST WE THEN MEET AS STRANGERS?" is now published for alto or baritone in F, besides the popular copy for soprano or tenor. Pronounced everywhere the best song of the day and the happiest effort of Mr. J. R. Thomas. Price, 40 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, by the publishers, C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association will hold their regular meeting at head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE ITALIAN CARNIVAL.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date Feb. 13: "His Majesty arrived in Naples on Thursday evening, preceded by the First Regiment of Royal Cuirassiers, who are to be on service at the Palace during the visit of the King. This, it is said, will be extended to the end of the Carnival at least, so that, while Prince Humbert does the honors of the fêtes at Rome, his Majesty will shed the light of his royal presence on the lieges in this city. On the morning of the same day arrived the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, and other smaller visitors are coming in, so that, though the season is late, the legion of those who depend on the *forestieri* will not, it is hoped, be altogether disappointed. By rail arrived also from Rome 187 chests of *coriandoli*, made of lime, plaster of Paris, and pozzolana; but, to say nothing of the delicacy of the composition, they are as hard as stone, and were immediately sequestrated by order of the Questor. One firm, it is said, received an order for 1,500 quintals (hundred weights) of these missiles, and, if all be sequestrated, the commission will prove a bad one for the person who accepted it. Such, however, at least in quality, will be the stuff, pleasantly believed to be *confetti* by foreigners, with which the streets of Rome and Naples will be blanched in a few days. The Police have done good service by their vigilance for, even when moderate in size, a discharge of these *coriandoli* in the face is blinding and stinging, while such as those which have been sequestrated might have cost many a one his eyes. Very little will be done or talked of in Naples besides the fêtes until they are fairly over, and the best wish that one can form for the Southerners is that they may settle down again, if that be possible, to steady industrial life. The street carnival in Palermo has already commenced in spite of commercial panics and crises, and premiums have been awarded to the best decorated cars. A similar plan is to be adopted here, with a modification which every one who knows the city will highly approve. After much discussion, the loathsome little one-horse carriages, here called *carrozzelli*, are to be admitted in the procession on condition of their undergoing some metamorphosis which will transform them into something like decent vehicles.

GOT ENOUGH OF IT.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* tells this story of a sagacious horse: "On Saturday night, while some men were engaged on the bay, near Hudson's dock, cutting ice for A. Biemiller, a horse that used to draw the ice plow broke through and fell into the water. The animal was with considerable difficulty rescued, but when again attached to the plow resolutely refused to work. Neither coaxing nor whipping would make the horse move an inch. Finally one of the men proposed that the animal be unhitched, in order to see what it would do when free to go wherever it chose. The proposition was at once acted upon, and no sooner did the horse find itself disengaged from the plow than it started on a bee-line for the shore, getting off the ice and going home in 'double-quick' time. The brute evidently had good horse sense anyhow. One ducking was quite sufficient, and it didn't propose to run the risk of another."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 8:

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 17.6 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 107.6 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $10,100, to Albert Bowker. The same auctioneer, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, also sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $8,600, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John L. Logan, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 75 by 98.9, with a frame and two brick buildings on the front thereof, and a five-story brick cabinet factory in rear, located on East Twenty-seventh street, south side, 85 feet east of Third avenue, for $50,100, the buyer being Peter M. Duryee, plaintiff.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 177.10 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $8,000, to Sarah B. Hatch, plaintiff.

M. A. J. Lynch, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 20x100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue, for $7,000, to Henry G. Peters, plaintiff.

George H. Scott, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot 25x99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $1,475, the purchaser being Sarah A. Raynor, executrix and plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

Richard V. Harnett offered for sale at public auction the two-story and basement frame house, with lot 17x100.11, No. 224 East One Hundred and Sixth street, east of Third avenue, which property was knocked down at $3,850, but not sold.

The remaining auctions of the day, all legal, resulted as follows: Sale, James M. Miller, of buildings and lot on Duane street, east of Broadway, adjourned to to-morrow, the 10th inst.; sale, by same auctioneer, of a plot of land on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fifth street, property withdrawn; sale, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of the house and lot No. 240 Mulberry street, adjourned to the 16th inst.; sale, by M. A. J. Lynch, of a house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, east of Eleventh avenue, property withdrawn; sale, by George H. Scott, of one lot on Tenth avenue, south of Sixty-seventh street, and eight lots on West Sixty-sixth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to April 5; sale, by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on Beekman place, north of East Fiftieth street, adjourned to April 5, and sale, by same auctioneer, of the house and lot No. 20 East Thirteenth street, east of Fifth avenue, adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick stores and tenements, with plot 50.5 by 75, Nos. 827 and 829 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, 25 feet south of Park street. Also, similar sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet east of Third avenue, and a plot of land 34 by 102.2, with buildings adjoining.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.8, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also, the house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water street, adjoining above.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20.2 by 75, on First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; one lot, 20.11 by 75, on First-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and one lot, 20 by 70, on First avenue, east side, 42.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 76.9 by 100.5 by 90.5 by 97.6, on West Fiftieth street, south side, about 550 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, one plot, 47.6 by 100.5 by 305 by 190.2, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 502.6 feet east of Eleventh avenue; also, one triangular plot, 51.6 by 34.11 by —, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot, East 124th st., n. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 17.6x100.11 .... $10,100

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 59th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., lot 25x100 8,600

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 frame building, two brick buildings, (front,) one five-story brick factory, (rear,) and plot, East 27th st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 3d av., plot 75x98.9 .... $50,100

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 134th st., n. s., 177.10 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 17.10x99.11 .... $8,000

By M. A. J. Lynch.

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 114th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11 .... $7,000

By George H. Scott.

1 lot West 143d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11 .... $1,475

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 7.

116th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.11; Frederic de Peyster to J. Watts de Peyster .... nom.

122d st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 201.10 to 121st st. x150, ½ part of; also, 121st st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11, ½ part; same to same .... nom.

9th av., s. e. corner of 16th st., 27x100; also, 9th av., e. s., 27 ft. s. of 16th st., 51.4x60.6; Ann Marshall to Thomas W. Marshall .... nom.

Delancey st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex st., 25x70.2; Edward Patterson, Referee, to William L. Loew 14,000

19th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100; John Petrie and wife to George B. Griffin, Trustee 14,000

Same property; Eliza Strong to John Petrie .... nom.

39th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Germania Life Insurance Company to Andrew J. Kerwin 12,250

88th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 52x100.8½; Julia Eisbach and husband to Mendel Moser 27,000

11th av., n. e. corner of 57th st., 25.5x50; Mary A. Daly and husband to Daniel Williams 21,000

1st av., s. e. corner of 24th st., 24.9x81.6; Christian A. Goetz and wife to Elise Hambrecht 23,000

Willett st., e. s., 193.9 ft. n. of Broome st, 25x100; Hannah M. Hughes and husband to Mary J. Gavin 15,500

1st av., s. e. corner of 24th st., 24.9x81.6; Elise Hambrecht and husband to Charles Wolf 20,000

Avenue A, s. w. corner of 117th st., 75.7½x94; Mary R. Moore to Mary V. O'Donnell 60,000

116th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Charles H. Newton to Lizzie M. Sproul .... nom.

4th av., n. w. corner of 61st st., 39x100.5; John Sherman and others to Henry J. Furber 43,000

12th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x103.3; John L. Watkins and wife to John F. Launay 18,000

27th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d av., 75x98.8½; John L. Logan, Referee, to Peter M. Dingee 50,100

127th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., 15x½ block; Adolph Czaki, Referee, to Emma E. Heath 10,050

LEASES RECORDED.

7th av., No. 353, 10 years; James McArthur to Frank Billman $1,000

59th st., No. 547 West, store and first floor, 5 years and 2 months; C. Boelzing to Charles Schroeder 264

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The following list of property is offered for sale by a non-resident to close up a trust account, viz.: No. 645 Madison av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 25 feet wide by 90, and finished two years; never occupied; cabinet work, mirrors, and gas fixtures; located between 59th and 60th sts., and near Central Park. Price has been $80,000; price now, $60,000—possibly better.

No. 34 East 74th st., 20x100; all the modern improvements; four-story high-stoop brown stone, $30,000.

Grand Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.; at a bargain.

No. 106 East 80th st., high-stoop brown-stone three-story, 18.4x100; all modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c., $16,000.

No. 142 East 80th st., corner Lexington av., 19x100, three-story high-stoop brown-stone; all improvements; $25,000.

No. 1,323 4th av., next to 86th st., 20x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $24,000.

No. 1,325 4th av., south-west corner of 86th st., 22x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $35,000.

No. 134 East 112th st., 17x100, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $12,000.

No. 151 East 116th st., 17x80, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $16,000.

No. 335 East 112th st., double tenement, Ohio stone; good of the kind; $15,000.

No. 27 West 127th st., three-story high-stoop, brown stone, 18.9x100; $18,000.

No. 52 East 128th st., about 23x100, three-story high-stoop cottage; $14,000.

Nos. 60 and 66 East 131st st., three-story high-stoop brown stone, about 17x100; $13,000.

Terms easy. For particulars ask HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING AWAY FROM THE City offers to sell the following properties at prices attractive, viz.:

No. 93 Greene st., six-story tenement, good of its kind, 25x100 .... $35,000

No. 208 Elm st., six-story tenement, 28x100 22,000

No. 210 Elm st., six-story tenement, 22x50 14,000

Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in close proximity to Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' Churches, the two new and very desirable houses, No. 19 East 48th st. (built by Byrnes,) and No. 1 East 53d st., (by Hamilton.) There are no better built houses to be had in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS B. S. H. S. HOUSES FOR SALE.
West 57th st., adjoining 5th av., 22x68, ½ block.
West 56th st., close to 5th av., 25x60, ½ block.
56th st., near 5th av., 22x68, ½ block.
West 37th st., close to 5th av., 23x60, ½ block.
W. 28th st., between 8th & 9th avs., 23x50, ½ block.
E. 56th st., between 5th & Madison avs., 23x69, ½ blk.
J. S. MATTHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 by 60 by 80, for sale, with furniture; house in perfect order and furniture very fine. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts., 28 feet on each street by 198 feet in depth, through the block, suitable for any business requiring strength and a good light. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; hard-wood finish; twelve mirrors and cornice; painted and decorated throughout; on West 57th st.; price low. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

NO. 25 WEST 20TH ST.
For sale, this desirable, four-story, full-width house, recently overhauled and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or after 3:30 P. M., at No. 7 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; 78th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Inquire of owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.— New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANU-factories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 23 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

At Clifton, Staten Island, "Sunny Lawn," the country residence of the late Wm. Fellows. This is one of the largest and most complete places on Staten Island. It is situated on the south shore, facing the Lower Bay, directly on the water, commanding a view unsurpassed, and possessing excellent bathing facilities. The house is large, in perfect order, with gas throughout and suitable for Winter as well as Summer occupancy, and contains bowling-alley and billiard-room.

The place comprises a beautiful stone gate-lodge and an unusually fine new brick stable. There is always an abundance of well water. There are about 20 acres of land, including an extensive vegetable garden.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr.
LENOX, Mass., March 1, 1876.

GENTEEL MANSARD COTTAGES FOR SALE—Seven rooms, (four bedrooms,) range, heater, and water in kitchen; will sell to make rent and expenses $260 per annum; house 20x36; lot 50x150; situated at Centreville, on Erie, Newark and Paterson Railroad, and Clifton, on Delaware and Lackawanna, Boonton Branch; fifty minutes to New-York. JOHN HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st., or on premises.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in a high state of cultivation, 130 acres, consisting of an elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, hot and cold graperies, and a stone gothic house on river front, will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-TWO minutes from the City, and five minutes' walk from depot, a well-built cottage of seven rooms, with two or more lots of ground; fine healthy location; terms easy. Apply to D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or RANKIN & VAN COURT, Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE PROP-erty between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; commands magnificent river views; has great prospective value; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

COZZENS' HOTEL,

NEAR WEST POINT,
AT FORECLOSURE SALE.

This well-known hotel property, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson River, with about forty acres of land connected therewith, the sale of which was adjourned to the 18th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be positively sold at that time at public auction at the United States Hotel, in the City of Newburg, under judgment in foreclosure, by R. C. COLEMAN, Referee, Goshen, N. Y.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL ST. PROPERTY.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at auction on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brown-stone buildings, **NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST.** A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

43d st., near 5th av., $2,000.
No. 3 West Washington place, $1,500.
50th st., near Broadway, $1,100.
38th st., near Park av., $1,400.
Lexington av. and 37th st., $350 per month.
47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $400 per month.
No. 29 Beekman place, $1,500.
22d st., 6th and 6th avs., $300 per month.
25th st., 7th and 8th avs., $1,700.
48th st., near 6th av., $3,000.
No. 28 West 10th st., (fully furnished,) $3,350.
48th st., near 5th av., (very elegant.)
No. 143 West 14th st., (extra size.)
5th av., near 12th st.
5th av., corner house, (extra size, with private stable,) near 34th st.
Full particulars and permits from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.
Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M.
ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Manns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms, suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK; COT-tages in West 107th st.; small house in East 83d st.; floors and houses in West 32d and West 25th sts.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., before 10 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK.— Rent, fully furnished, elegant country seat; fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; large residence containing every modern convenience. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine. (Orange, opposite principal station.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—BROWN-STONE high-stoop HOUSE, 45th st., near 5th av.; AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR, carrying invalid or aged person from street to second story; SECOND STORY PIAZZA, sunny exposure; mantel glasses, mirror, gas fixtures; possession April 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, admirably located on Murray Hill, at 37th st., just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low. Offices No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A VALUABLE FULL SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone house No. 104 East 37th st., first door from Park av.; in perfect order. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.— A residence centrally located, arranged for and occupied by a physician for the past fourteen years.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 314 WEST 34TH st., high-stoop, four-story brown-stone, moderate size; $2,200 per annum from May. Address Box No. 4,185 Post Office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A nicely-furnished medium-sized house on 5th av., near 42d st.; rent, $3,600. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, at James McCreery & Co.'s, Broadway, corner of 11th st.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses in the country; rents from $300 to $1,000. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT, IN GOOD LOCATION, near Park; price $125 per month. Apply to J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—NO. 67 PEARL ST., WHOLE BUILDING. Apply on the premises, or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COM-modious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUS-ton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand.
ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1.
ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—MAIN OFFICE AND OTHERS, NO. 240 Broadway.
Lofts, No. 738 Broadway, and others near by.
Store, No. 1,155 Broadway.
Studios Nos. 6 and 7, together, in 1,155½ Broadway.
Lots in West 32d st. and opposite Park.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY.
Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
on the first, second, and fourth floors. Also, four-story factory, 55th st. and North River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DI-rectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., COR-ner of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON PEARL st., between William and Pearl sts., fitted with offices on first floor; rent, $1,300. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., or No. 26 3d av.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET— No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODI-ous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EX-tending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUD-ing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST., Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 71 BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY twenty-foot house in good order and pleasantly located, between 3d and 8th avs. Address, with particulars, A. HENRY, Box 4,806 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy Servants' Institute, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable German and other reliable servants waiting for situations. (Married couples also.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND to assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; competent chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, and willing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CAREFUL, RE-liable young woman as first-class chamber-maid, and to assit with the washing; will take care of children; can operate; is a neat sewer; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent German girl; three years' reference from last place; to do chamber-work and waiting; understands her work thoroughly, and wants a steady place; is very neat, ready, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference from where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 835 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do house-work in a small family; good City reference. Address No. 4 9th av., between 100th and 101st sts., Bloomingdale.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a boarding-house; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 425 East 17th st., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or as waitress in a strictly private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and do sewing, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 402 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; is willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Address K. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' City reference. Call at 339 East 36th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 221 Thompson st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 364 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would assist in washing; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; good references. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do light house-work; good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAM-ber-maid; has the best City reference. Address B. H., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AND will make herself useful. Call for three days at No. 36 East 32d st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl in a private family. Inquire for two days at No. 155 10th av.; first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a plain seamstress; can be seen and recommended from the family with whom she has lived for six years. Call from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 29 West 55th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women (sisters) to go together or separately; the cook is excellent for soups, meats, game, &c., an unsurpassed baker; the waitress is a very neat person, accustomed to keep parlors in good order, take care of silver and glassware, dress salads, &c.; well recommended by former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as A 1 family cook; understands French and American cooking, pastry, &c., and can furnish superior City reference from present employer; wages $25. Apply at Odell & Co's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAM-ber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, together, in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 242 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good, thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or cooking, washing, ironing of a small family; has six years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FIRST class woman and a very good plain family cook; game, meats, pastry, soups; excellent baker; gets up nice deserts; has the very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a superior cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also understands the care of milk and butter; will go in the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant German girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 32 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, AS COOK AND laundress or general servant; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; understands milk and butter, and neat, obliging girl; wears plain hair and print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.— By a young woman as excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. R.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAM-ber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 243 East 22d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; can cook, wash, iron, and do general house-work; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; understands French, German, and American cooking, pastry, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell & Co's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN MAKE all kinds of soups; understands boning, larding, and is a good pastry cook; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS all kind of meats, soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; willing to assist in washing; City or country. Apply at No. 444 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing and ironing; small family preferred; good City references. Call at 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and bread baker; soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in washing; good City references. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room 10.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and do coarse washing; private family; good City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; willing to do some coarse washing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS: ONE as cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent; good references. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOR-oughly understands her business; has several years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a large family or private boarding-house; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call at No. 242 West 16th st., top floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCEL-lent baker; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook and assist with the washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly experienced; best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; ALL KINDS OF American cooking; willing to do coarse washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH COOK TO go out by the day or week, dinner parties, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 224 West 24th st., in store.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work. Address No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call or address 210 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has the best of reference; will go to City or country. Call at No. 332 West 36th st., in rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD FAMILY cook; City or country; will do coarse washing; good reference. Call at 150 West 28th st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at 133 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 530 2d av.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with superior testimonials as to character and capabilities; understands French, American, and all other styles of good cooking. Call or address Cook, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-Maid and Waitress.—By very competent, industrious girls, sisters; have very satisfactory references. Call or address Sisters, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT FAMILY cook; has a year's reference from her last place; is very neat, tidy, economical, and good-natured. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO General House-work.—By a Protestant girl in City; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' Employment Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 1,237 2d av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a boarding-house or restaurant, by the day or week; has her own home; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 31 Charles st., rear, first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COM-petent, industrious girl, with good reference; or would do house-work; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 3d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is also an excellent baker; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; will go a short distance in the country; Jews or Germans preferred. Call at No. 368 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND ASSIST with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 258 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, soups; good City references. Call at No. 118 West 20th st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 326 East 35th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUT-ter and fitter; stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; basques, wrappers, &c., cut and basted at home; moderate terms; highest references. Call at 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A DRESS-MAKER and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; will see to a baby; recommendation from present employer. Call at No. 100 East 23d st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAK-er would like to obtain employment in families; will give references. Call at No. 879 6th av., ring fourth bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH woman, who is a thorough housekeeper in every branch; would like to keep house for one or two gentlemen; is a good cook and market woman, and an excellent manager in every department; can furnish best reference. Apply at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of superior ability and long experience, as housekeeper in a widower's family or hotel; country preferred; highest references. Address Mrs. Van, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GER-man lady as housekeeper in a respectable gentleman's family; City reference. Call or address No. 43 2d st., corner 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, &c.—BY AN American Protestant as housekeeper, nurse for invalid, to take entire charge of infant with bottle, or young children with tuition; few hours distance, south preferred. Call Saturday from 10 to 1, or Tuesday, or address, one week, Y. W. C. A., No. 64 Irving place, 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED ENGLISH lady of domestic habits and a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, would like a position where a trustworthy person would be appreciated; references to those whom she has served. Address or call this week, Mrs. B., No. 81 5th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY of experience as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; best City reference; no triflers need answer. Call on or address No. 43 2d st., corner 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWED-ish girl; very respectable, and understands house-work and willing to do it; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; honest and obliging; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; City or country; is a good washer and ironer; moderate wages; City reference. Call at 242 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman to do general house-work; is an excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, SMART GIRL for general house-work; ten years' City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS general house-worker in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at 339 West 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK AND TO MAKE HERSELF Generally Useful.—By a mother, with a little boy; City or country; never lived out; wages very moderate. Call at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; good dress-maker; understands hair-dressing; no objection to take care of one child over five years old; good reference. Apply at No. 276 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID, (PARIS-ienne,) long time resident in New-York and speaking English well; she is desirous to return to Europe the early part of April; she is accustomed to traveling, and in return for a free passage would give her services to any lady or family, and, if necessary, take charge of children; the highest references given. Apply by letter to S. Bedon, No. 8 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young tidy Swedish girl; excellent seamstress; would take care of and wait on an invalid lady, or attend to grown children; no objection to travel; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a Protestant woman, well recommended, as first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, ruffling, polishing; ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in nice order; honest and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; French fluting, puffing, French caps, nice children's clothes, and linen; can furnish very good recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has one and eight years' references from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av., ring the fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 234 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 1,164 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERI-enced French Protestant nurse for growing children, or as lady's maid; would like a place in a good family going to Europe; understands German and Italian; good references. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOM-an as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; no objection to travel; City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; HAS had experience in the care of children; or to do chamber-work and waiting; wages $10 to $12; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS IN-fant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant from its birth; good references; City or country. Call two days at No. 259 West 44th st., second flat.

NURSE, AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-WORK.—By a middle-aged woman in a private family; has reference as to honesty and respectability. Call at No. 258 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECT-able girl as nurse and seamstress; or would do light chamber-work and sewing; satisfactory recommendations. Call at No. 100 7th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS NURSE; IS FULLY competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; good seamstress; best reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE IN-fant's nurse; Protestant; understands her business and capable of taking entire charge, if required; best City references. Call at 831 2d av., tailor shop.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECT-able young girl; is neat and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 616 2d av., near 34th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl; has good reference from her last place. Call or address No. 216 East 76th st.; ring bell No. 4.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse; can be well recommended from her last place; has three and a half years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 East 73d st., between Madison and 5th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—AS MONTHLY NURSE AND MID-wife; can be highly recommended. Address M. M., No. 332 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 341 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS BABY'S NURSE; best City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID, OR NURSE.— By a Frenchwoman who speaks English and German; is a good dress-maker, operator, and is also kind to children; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can furnish recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE family; is a thorough dress-maker and operator; understands cutting, fitting, and trimming; would go by day or week. Call at No. 215 East 36th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on three machines; would assist with light chamber-work, or growing children; has good City references. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FROM APRIL OR May 1, a very desirable house on Atlantic st., near depot, opposite Capt. Skiddy's house, 40 by 40, lot 75 by 200; Trinity Lake water; stable on premises. Apply to W. B. RITCH, Stamford, or T. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing and dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 811 6th av., near 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A FEW more engagements by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address C. T., Box No. 282 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GER-man girl as seamstress and lady's maid; is a thorough hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; best reference. Address T. K., Box No. 257 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY TWO young German girls, one not long in this country, as seamstress or lady's maid, in a fine American family; willing to assist with chamber-work or growing children; can operate on any sewing-machines. Call on M. Scholer, No. 240 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, whom we know as a first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, wait on dinner parties; also clean silver, tend furnace, &c., and would assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. T.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A TIDY willing, and competent girl; first-class City reference as an honest, capable, and agreeable person. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 629 6th av., near 37th st., in the store.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress or chamber-maid; eight years' City reference. Call at 149 West 39th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, work home; fluting done on scissors or machine, from 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's and family washing, or to clean offices or work out by the day; best City reference. Call or address M. C., No. 16½ Downing st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, some more family washing and fluting at 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a few families' washing and ironing; is a good fluter; prices reasonable. Apply at No. 172 West 48th st., south-east corner of 7th av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Call at No. 384 6th av.

For Situations Wanted, Males, See Seventh Page.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS cabinet furniture for sale cheap to close out business. No. 136 9th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

2:30.—A BAY HORSE, 15½ FULL; VERY handsome style and appearance; eight years old; extra good to pole; afraid of nothing; will show 2:30 or better to pole or single, by the watch; no record; never trained; good moneyed horse, or for private driving; sound, kind. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 5,151.

A HANDSOME CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, and one victoria; all nearly new; used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 324 South st.

CLOTHING.

MAX STADLER,
Late STADLER & CO.

Max Stadler & Co.,

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S BUILDING,

565 and 567 Broadway,

CORNER PRINCE ST.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTHS', & BOYS' Clothing

AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock.

The entrance for customers is through BALL, BLACK & CO.'S store,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876. MAX STADLER & CO.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
A choice collection of American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold at AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY
MARCH 9 AND 10,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART.

THIS, THURSDAY EVENING,
CONTINUATION SALE OF
KOHN COLLECTION
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
E. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECA-TUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM R. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and all other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery.
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the late CHAS. C. HALL and WILLIAM J. BRYAN, under the name of HALL & BRYAN, expired March 1, 1876, by its own limitation. WILLIAM J. BRYAN will continue the paper business in his own name, at No. 76 Duane st., New-York.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALSOP KING, JR., IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
No. 53 WILLIAM ST., March 7, 1876.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 163 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

A SITUATION PAYING $65 PER MONTH can be had for $25. Address R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK WANTED.—PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; good references. Apply at No. 15 East 128th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for two children, and to do sewing; none but those having good references from former employers need apply. Call at No. 433 Madison av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL; ONE WHO is willing to go to Philadelphia and remain during the Centennial. Address, stating age, CENTENNIAL, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house an American young man to assist on the books; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and reside in New-York; salary first year $200. Address, in handwriting of applicant, C., Box 146 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress; good written references required. Call at No. 100 East 23d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAM-stress, with first-class City references. Apply Thursday at No. 140 West 23d st., before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAM-stress; must be capable of taking care of an infant; best of references required. Apply at No. 43 West 49th st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD, PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO house-work or up-stairs work, to go a short distance in the country; references required. Call early at Mrs. REYNOLDS' AGENCY, No. 103 East 27th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; MUST be neat and orderly. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 5 West 42d st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small family. Apply at No. 371 West 58th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, AND TO AS-sist in light work. Apply, with references, at No. 58 West 51st st., to-day at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEAR-ance to learn the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN WITH energy; to such I will offer most satisfactory inducements. No. 2,294 3d av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks of the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and both rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA.....Wed., M'ch 29
PARTHIA.....WED., March 15 | JAVA.....WED., M'ch 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Dantec.....Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday, April 1
AMERICUS, Poussin.....Saturday, April 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72 third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS.....March 11.
CLARIBEL.....March 30.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ETNA.....March 15.
ANDES.....March 28.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 11, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.....April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 18, at 1 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, Pacific Mail Dock.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, March 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70 and $60; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....MARCH 11
WILMINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALSTED, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 Southst.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO.....THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA.....st., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat. March 25
WESER.....Sat., March 18 | DONAU.....Sat., April 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
C. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st., connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York state.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canadaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local time tables.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President. New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of Patterns of rare and beautiful designs for the Spring and Summer Fashions, March 10, 1876, No. 17 East Fourteenth street, and all the Agencies. Portfolio of large illustrations, contains 52 rollo pages; price 15 cents. Also, "What to Wear," contains full information on every department of dress; price, 15 cents, post free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.
AT MORISON'S
First-class and Reliable Office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
German, English, &c., coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c., (also respectable married couples,)
can be obtained at moderate wages.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, SERVING ONLY IN private families; polite, of agreeable manners, neat, and strictly sober; understands this business thoroughly; in pastry may be said to be unsurpassed; would go for reasonable wages; City or country; good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged thirty-one years, who can groom and drive horses, milk cars cattle, do plain gardening, mow lawns, manage hot-air and steam furnaces, &c.; is an early riser, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as to honesty and capability; has cared some of as fast horses as in City; is a sober single man. Call or address Andrew Foy, at Mr. Fettretch's office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN: MARried; no incumbrance: thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and thorough horseman; elegant groom and driver; six years' City references; understands the treatment of all kinds of horses; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; is sober. Call on P. H., No. 106 East 38th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY GENTLEMAN FOR COACHman who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, a superior groom; is strictly temperate, active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A first-class groom and thoroughly understands the care of good horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; has six years' first-class City reference from last place. Call or address W. B., No. 713 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS married man, English, (no incumbrance;) thoroughly understands his duties, &c.; strictly temperate; competent driver; excellent groom; willing and obliging; understands gardening if required; best of reference. Address Thomas, No. 18 Eldridge st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH single man; strictly sober; thorough man with horses, carriages, &c.; experienced driver in City or country; good vegetable gardener; City references. Address S., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing and obliging; honest and sober; has good references. Call or addres Coachman, No. 204 East 47th st., all week.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employer. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent married man; can furnish the best of City or country reference. Address W. C., Box. No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MIDDLEaged; no incumbrance; town or country; highly recommended. Address W. M., No. 332 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; five years' reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT MAN, HIGHLY recommended from England; seven years with late employer in this City; disengaged in consequence of sell's est. Apply at 3 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS THOROughly experienced, and has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man as coachman, or coachman and useful man about a gentleman's place; best recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and the care of horses, &c. Address by letter to I. F. D., care of John Humprey's livery stable, No. 212 East 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady single man; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address M. C. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man, and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; five years' City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; single; satisfactory references; City or country. Call or address for two days, W. Q., No. 140 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; two to eight years' reference. Address Major, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG EXperience, as coachman and groom: has the best City references; understands the care and management of horses in all branches. Call or address at No. 103 West 53d st., Fauriguu & Son's Livery Stables.

COLORED COOKS, WAITERS, GARDENERS, coachman, boys, chamber-maids, &c., at TITUS' Agency, No. 142 West 3d st., one door east 6th av. Private families a specialty.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE; SOBER, AND a hard-working man; can do general farm-work, milk, drive, plow with oxen; is strong and intelligent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 2d st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance: understands farming thoroughly; also the care and management of all kinds of stock; can furnish reference. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO family; highly recommended; thoroughly understands the various branches of farming. Call at or address seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT married man, aged twenty-seven years, no children, who can do all kinds of outdoor flower and vegetable gardening, manage green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees, prune, graft &c.; also care cattle, milk, feed steam or other furnaces, &c.; good recommendations. Call as Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER and florist; understands graperies, greenhouses, forcing of vegetables and flowers; thorough practical man in every respect, as testimonials will certify; a place with glass only accepted. Address H. J., gardener and florist, at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN as gardener; has only two children; understands flowers and vegetables; can milk; is not afraid of work; knows how to take care of a gentleman's place. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about greenhouses and graperies, vegetables and pleasure grounds; also, farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address J., gardener, Box No. 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; to take charge of green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; five yrs. good references as to capability for the above. Address J. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IS A GOOD vegetable gardener; understands farm-work and care of horses; is a good milker; good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE, and obliging man; understands greenhouse plants, graperies, and vegetables. Address McC., Box No. 226 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses and graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL scotch gardener of long experience in every branch of the business; laying out grounds, and the general management of a gentleman's place; married; no incumbrance. Call or address A. B. C., gardener, Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH; thoroughly understands the care and management of hot and green house, graperies, &c., and the general management of a gentleman's place; good references. Address L. C., No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands the care of greenhouse, the cultivation of trees, grapes, and vegetables. Call on or address G. P. No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, no family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS German, who understands gardening in all its branches. For inquiries apply to office of Joseph Bellesheim, No. 12 Chambers st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN JUST DISENGAGED; understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of grounds; any gentleman in want of a good man, and one that is not afraid to work, will call or address R. D., No. 876 Broadway, seed store, for two days; has the best of reference from his last employer, who can be seen personally.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE YOUNG man, Protestant; has lived three years with his present employer; is thoroughly competent to take the entire management of a gentleman's place in all its various departments. Address G. C., Box No. 207 Times Office, for one week, or call at Peter Henderson's seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for G. C.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, (MARRIED, no family,) on a gentleman's place as gardener; he understands the care of green-house, grapery and hotbeds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid to work. Address, by letter, to John Plathe, Nyack Post Office, Rockland County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family: is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. U., Box No. 233 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED nineteen, to take care of horses, or make himself generally useful in the country. Address J. S., Box No. 225 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waiter in a private family; City or country; has long and satisfactory City reference; a steady place more an object than wages; single man, Protestant. Address E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR ASSISTANT STEWARD.—BY a Protestant man who has several years' experience, both in Europe and this country; no objection to leave New-York. By dropping a note to Headwaiter, No. 366 3d av., (in the paper store,) will receive prompt attention.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly and refers to his last employer as to capabilities, where he has lived for several years. Address or call on Stewart, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references from last employers: City or country. Address P. T., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; he has great experience in the service; best references from Paris and New-York. Address J. A., Box No. 93 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family: thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT Swede, single; strictly sober and well recommended as a first-class man; has several years' references. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS waiter; will make himself generally useful: speaks French and English. Call at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer, from 3 to 5.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter in a private

A TRIBUTE TO GOETHE.

THE GOETHE CLUB PRESENTATION.

THE COLOSSAL BUST OF THE POET PRESENTED TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—ADDRESSES BY DR. RUPPANER, REV. DR. OSGOOD, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, AND OTHERS.

Prof. Fisher's colossal bust of Goethe was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art last night by the Goethe Club, of this City. The presentation took place in one of the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the presence of a select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen prominent in the arts. The bust, which is of zinc bronze, about twice the size of life, and said to be an excellent likeness of the great poet and author, was placed in the centre of the room, on a pedestal draped with the American and German colors. Among those present were Dr. A. Ruppaner, President of the Goethe Club; Hon. William Cullen Bryant, Postmaster James and Mrs. James, Prof. Vander Weyde, Prof. Glaubensklee, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Alger, Thaddeus B. and Mrs. Wakeman, John Taylor Johnston, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; E. Weiner, Frederick Kühne, Consul of the German Empire; Excise Commissioner William H. Stiner, Mrs. and Miss Stiner, G. R. Blanchard, Vice President of the Erie Railway; Parke Godwin, Miss Julia Griffin, Miss Parnell, C. W. Christern, and Col. Rush C. Hawkins. Dr. Ruppaner, Chairman, opened the proceedings with the following address:

PRESENTATION ADDRESS BY DR. RUPPANER.

HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the name of the Goethe Club I extend to you a cordial welcome. On the 28th of August last we were assembled to commemorate the birthday of Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe. A former Executive Committee, which had acted upon its own responsibility, and the component members of which no longer form part of our circle, has handed down to us, as a legacy that festival, the bust of Goethe, the work of Prof. Fisher, of Berlin. The funds to meet the expenses were raised by subscription. A common interest was thereby created in the bust and its final disposition, about to be made—satisfactory, as we hope, to all. By a unanimous vote the Goethe Club—reorganized and incorporated since the festival in August—decided to present this work to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as the most appropriate institution, where, temporarily in Fourteenth street, and later in the Museum now being constructed in Central Park, it may be accessible to all citizens at all times. For the purpose of consummating this presentation we are assembled here to-night. We are honored by the presence of the President and official representatives of the Metropolitan Museum, John Taylor Johnston, Esq., as also by other gentlemen honored and distinguished alike in the respective spheres of literature, science, and art. We are also happy to greet among our honorary members one—foremost in literature and no less distinguished as a citizen—ever ready to bear testimony to the transcendent genius of the master spirit, whose genial and placid countenance—portrayed by the artist's hand—smiles so benignly upon us. But it might leave an erroneous impression upon the minds of those unacquainted with the aim of the Goethe Club as now organized did I omit to state that with the final disposition of the bust the future usefulness and object of the Goethe Club, instead of having ceased, are enlarged, and, so to speak, begin anew.

Our purpose is twofold. First, to procure, in place of this bust, an appropriate statue—a tribute worthy of the great poet, dramatist, scientist, and master in the realm of fiction—a monument to be pointed at and to be contemplated with pride by visitors to our beautiful Central Park. [Applause.] The general depression and the necessity of husbanding means at other times lavishly given, oblige the Goethe Club to defer, for the present, its appeal to the public-spirited citizens for subscriptions to complete the undertaking. Abiding, then, the proper time—not far distant, as we hope—the second purpose of the Goethe Club, which, according to its constitution, is "the cultivation and dissemination of a knowledge of the works of Goethe and of German literature and art generally," progresses steadily and makes itself already felt among both Americans and Germans of culture in the steadily increasing number of members of this club and the interest felt in its success.

Americans and Germans of culture, did I say? Ought we to exclude the man of education, or in pursuit of the same, because he claims another clime as his birthplace? No! But as Goethe, in the fullest sense of the word, was cosmopolitan in thoughts, cosmopolitan in sentiment, strongly pronounced in his universal love of mankind, pleading in poetry, in prose, in fiction, in science for universal love, and the whole of mankind—a stranger alike to differences of creed and to the little bickerings of mistaken points of difference as to nationality, so the Goethe Club claims to be cosmopolitan both in spirit and in action, claiming Goethe with as much justice for America as he is claimed for Germany, ever ready, true to his teachings, to acknowledge the noble, the beautiful, and the true, wherever found in literature, in art, in science, and, last, but not least, in every honorable action. In cultivating and disseminating, then, a knowledge of the works of Goethe in particular, and of German literature and art generally, we take a hand in the onward march of the human mind, which by thought and through thought in action—ever debating, doubting, affirming, contradicting, demonstrating, and approving—has ever asserted itself, in the brilliant diction of Cicero, in the lonely cell of Galileo, upon the restless bed of Pascal, in the wonderful creations of Shakespeare, in the sophism of Voltaire, in the tribune through Burke, and in the quiet study of Wilberforce for freedom to the enslaved; upon the battle-field with Washington, no less than in the pages depicting the sorrows of a Werther; in the battle with the perplexing subject of affinities, in the simple delineation of character in Hermann and Dorothea, in the daily recurring incidents of Faust and Margaretha, the constant struggle of the mind in its onward pressure in search for more knowledge. Applause.] With these sentiments, then, Mr. President Johnston, I now, in the name of the Goethe Club, request you to accept, in behalf of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, this bust. To your and your successors' safe keeping it passes. To us it will render the Museum of Art more dear, and a frequent place of pilgrimage where we may worship at the shrine of our patron saint. [Applause.]

Mr. John Taylor Johnston, on behalf of the Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, accepted the bust with heartfelt thanks, and hoped that in securing the beautiful object of art they had also secured the friendship of the ladies and gentlemen of the Goethe Club.

Dr. Ruppaner then introduced William Cullen Bryant, who delivered an appropriate address which was greeted with applause. Goethe's poem "Zueignung," (dedication,) written by the great poet in 1784, was then read in German by Prof. Glaubensklee, the literal translation being read verse by verse by Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Vice President of the Club. Rev. Dr. Alger then delivered an address in which he paid a high eulogy to Goethe. Rev. Dr. Osgood then delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. OSGOOD.

MR. PRESIDENT: The exercises of this evening fully interpret the significance of the occasion, and these few closing words of mine may hardly be needed to say what that significance is. In this gift German culture presents to America its representative man, and American public spirit accepts the gift with a deep sense of its need of his genius, his thinking, his art, and his socializing power. In taking the name of Goethe this association gives him virtually the chief place among the German authors of this age, and in doing this now, after other names have been more prominent among Germans in America, and Humboldt and Schiller have been set up to public view in our Central Park, a certain prejudice seems to have been overcome against him, and sober second thought gives to this third and latest comer the crown of precedence. True it is that Goethe is a rising name in Germany as well as here, and the growing conviction that his personal character has been slandered has combined with the deepening sense of his genuine patriotism and humanity to endear him as never before to the heart of the nation and the mind of scholars. He was not the voluptuary that he has been accused of being, not the cold-blooded observer and reporter of the age and its doings, not the deserter from his country in her struggles for life, nor the scornful critic of the race whose characters and conflicts he portrayed. He was a man of heart, fond of little children, full of chivalry toward women, enthusiastic and constant in his friendships, in purpose a patriot, and in his way bold and brave for German nationality, a diligent and loving student of nature not only for itself but for its relation to man, and in his highest flights and most enraptured visions never forgetting the oneness of mankind and the duty of winning its warring tribes and interests to fraternal union. Faults he had, and he has shown them to us embalmed in the crystal amber of his matchless style, but he was free from some of the worst faults of men of his high station, and he had none of the hypocrite's trickery or of the Pharisee's pretension. They who have recently studied his record more thoroughly than I can hope to do, speak of him with a respect as well as affection that must be a rebuke to his defamers and comfort to his votaries. True it is that he was no partisan, no lover of the demagogue's rant or of the despot's command; but they who will study out the covert meaning of his Mährchen, or catch the glow of his too-long forgotten drama of "The Awakening of Epimenides" will confess that he never forget Germany in his visions of ideal beauty, and that he has been one of the great prophets of the new German unity. In fact his style itself speaks the unity of Germany, and the harp-strings that Luther shaped from the flaming metal into resonant strength took their finish and compass and sweetness from Goethe's charmed hand. He said truly that if there were but one thing that he knew how to do it was to write German.

When you Germans open your lips you virtually speak his name, and it is well that you present this portrait of him to our America to-night in the name of your Fatherland. The gift has been cordially received, and while on some occasions it might be proper for us to brag a little of what we Americans have done from such small beginnings to raise up a great nation, with institutions of learning and a rich and voluminous literature, it is best for me now to acknowledge candidly our great need of the peculiar culture which Goethe represents. We need the sentiment and thought, the sweetness and the light, the quick sight and the deep insight which this man can give. What an eye he had for all beauty, whether in nature, in art, in society; what a mind for truth. Every flower opened to him a world. Time itself was to him a kingdom, and whatever charmed his senses or touched his affections was sure to move him to song. No stranger to courts, and no hater of their splendor, he found pleasure in common things and plain people; and perhaps his most exquisite poem is that which celebrates scenes in our common lot—his "Hermann and Dorothea." We Americans need this vision and faculty divine, this sight of nature and insight of truth, for in some respects we have been of late in a bad way, and the pressure of material interests, the gross passion for wealth, the rage for vulgar luxury and the impatience of the slow gains of honest industry and of the frugal satisfaction of scholarly culture have done much to degrade our people and to tempt us to lose the finest grace and joy of life in our passion for superfine displays and magnificent shows. Our own accepted poets indeed would teach us a calmer wisdom and a better aim, but they need to have their quiet muse invigorated by his flaming song, and the glow which some delight to seek in the semi-barbaric ravings of certain of our new bards can be found in Goethe's songs and dramas, without its madness. In some respects our people are tempted and perhaps possessed by the very devil that Goethe portrayed, and the solemn preacher of lent meditation, and prayer, might now wisely illustrate the bad temper of our times and country by the character of Mephistopheles, the demon, who scoffed at all principle, confounded love with lust, lured women to folly and ruin by a show of finery, and wrecked the finances of nations by substituting promises to pay for real treasure, cheating people with a paper balloon into the dream of prosperity, until the balloon burst, and the dream ended in disaster. We need this man on account of his tonic force as well as on account of his taste and judgment. His genius was fresh and strong, original, and powerful as well as genial and wise. He kept his vital interest in things and persons as long as he lived. In fact he was always a child, and at four score years he found fresh delight in ever familiar scene and friend. He always was a realist in the true sense of the word. He always won the direct lesson from the fact, and embodied the idea in the life. Thus he was always the artist, and he made nature and life tell him their memory; and whatever motive or truth he found he expressed in some living form of art, whether sentiment or system, of romance or song. In this way he helps us all in our own culture and in the care of our children. He rids us from the thraldom of words, from the tyranny of dry books and dead rules, and sends us into the open school of reality to learn words from things and to put life into books. As an artist Goethe is a great educator, and helps us not only to study out in lessons but to work out into action the ideals of the good, the true, and the beautiful which he traced to the Supreme Mind. So, too, he helps us in our social progress. He deals with the vital interests of our age and our race and tries to show the way to better fellowship, more effective co-operation, and to mediate between culture and industry, to do away with the strife between labor and capital, while in his way he ministers to him of receding faith in reason and of mastering Grecian thought with Hebrew piety. His "Faust" is a portrait of the modern man in his passage from the old school men to the new science and industry, and his "Wilhelm Meister" is the story of the strivings of the modern man to rise above the drudgery of trade and to reconcile high culture with enlightened enterprise and generous humanity. But why try to say more and deal fully with a man whose life covers the whole century? Turn to this noble head and let it look what I cannot speak. You are to place him near Humboldt, the naturalist, and Schiller, the poet, and you claim for him the central place, as he was naturalist and poet too—Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe. Let the three go together and stand for the culture of Germany, and the new hopes of America from the fellowship with the great nations, whose children find homes upon her soil. If we need music to hint the great hope that words poorly express, let Beethoven, whom Boston has so nobly enshrined, breathe the prophetic symphony and invoke for us the true genius of humanity and the spirit of the living God.

This brought the exercises to a close, and after a collation had been served the company dispersed.

A BATCH OF BURGLARS.

ARREST OF NOTED THIEVES WHILE PLYING THEIR VOCATION.

On Tuesday night the Police made a raid on the burglars who were at work in the City, making arrests in every instance. Roundsman Ward, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard burglars in the storage warehouse of William Becker, No. 70 Washington street, with Officers Voss and Roach he entered the building and the burglars fled to the roof. Two of them, however, were captured, and were recognized as well-known "cracksmen." Both were committed by Justice Murray in default of $5,000 bail.

While Officer Patrick Flanigan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was on post in Third avenue yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, he noticed a man put his head out of the hallway of No. 30, and quickly draw back on seeing him. Officer Flanigan shoved open the door and saw three men, one of whom was standing on the stairs. The officer asked him what he was doing there, and he replied that he lived up stairs. Officer Flanigan said, "Come here and let me look at you." The man came forward quickly, and producing a revolver pushed Flanigan into the street and shut the door. While the officer was trying to break in the door the three men jumped over the rear fence into East Ninth street, and ran toward Fourth avenue, pursued by the officer, who arrested one of them. On examining the house, it was found that the burglars had effected an entrance into the wine store of Charles Becker by forcing open a rear window, and had bored three holes in the front of the safe, when they were disturbed and fled, leaving their tools, a sectional "jimmy," a short "jimmy," brace and bit, dark-lantern, and cold-chisels behind them. On being arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday, the prisoner gave his name as Thomas Wilson, and said he was a printer living at No. 13 West Twelfth street. He was recognized by a court officer as a professional thief, whose brother was sent to State Prison two months ago for a similar offense. He was held in $10,000 bail.

Mr. Thomas Carolan, of No. 418 Eleventh avenue, was aroused yesterday morning by hearing a noise in his store, and on going down stairs saw James Devine, of No. 417 Seventh avenue, and another man named William James, helping themselves to his property. James escaped, but Mr. Carolan arrested Devine, who was fully committed for trial at the Washington Place Court yesterday.

During the raid on the den known as the "Burnt Rag," No. 50 Bleecker street, on Tuesday night, Capt. Allaire arrested four notorious burglars, Michael Burns, alias McDrirty, Michael Mullen, alias Big Mike, Martin McGowan, and William Heany. On being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, Burns was remanded, as the River Police want him for a robbery at Hoboken. Mullen will be surrendered to the Jersey City Police for a burglary in a dry-goods store at No. 90 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and McGowan and Heany were remanded to await identification in several cases of burglary in the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, President Orton presented a report showing that from April, 1874, to December, 1875, $823,327 13 was expended in the completion and furnishing of the new building, and $614,407 89 in the construction and purchase of new property, which at the close of the year left a deficit of $549,387 93. The estimated receipts for the current quarter are put down at $2,220,810 10 and the expenses at $1,500,795 57, which would leave the net profits $720,014 53. Deducting from this amount the deficit at the close of the year and the interest on the bonded debt and sinking fund of $137,000, the surplus will be reduced to $33,626 60, all of which will be expended upon construction during the quarter. As there are therefore no funds with which to pay a dividend, the Directors have concluded to postpone the usual quarterly dividend until the next quarterly meeting of the board.

BOOK SALE.

The sale of books belonging to the library of Mr. A. W. Griswold was continued yesterday at the sales-rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway. Among the most important works sold were the following: "Further Queeries Upon the Present State of New-English Affairs," by "E. S.," $125; Eliot's Indian Bible, $325; "The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucke," by John Filson, $51; "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate," by M. Godwin, $25; "The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques, and Discoueries of the English Nation," by Richard Hakluyt, $375: "Hakluyt's Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries of the English Nation," $135; "A Relation of a Voyage to Gviana," by Robert Harcourt, $115; Bowyer's edition of Hume's History of England, $90; "The Discoveries of John Lederer," $305; "New-English Canaan," by Thomas Morton, $135; "Signers of the Declaration," $600; three books by Capt. John Smith, $600.

SUICIDE OF A CITY MARSHAL.

John T. Stewart, a City Marshal of New-York, committed suicide at Gerdt's Hotel, in Hoboken, on Monday night, by shooting himself through the head. At noon yesterday one of the waiters was sent to his room, as he had not been seen during the day, and looking through the fan-light, saw that the man was dead, with a revolver in his right hand. Letters were found in his pockets addressed to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Stewart, No. 348 East Eighty-fourth street, New-York, and to the hotel proprietor, requesting him to notify Enterprise Lodge, Hiram Chapter, Morton Commandery, of his death. The body was removed to Crane's Morgue, and his papers and effects taken charge of by Chief Donovan.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man, about forty-five years old, entered the lager-beer saloon of John Becker, at No. 143 East Third street, last evening, and called for a glass of beer. Having drank the beverage he went into the yard at the rear and shot himself through the head with a pistol. His dead body was found an hour later, and sent to the Morgue.

THE BROOKLYN DISASTER.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRE AT THE HOME FOR THE AGED—INVESTIGATION BY FIRE MARSHAL KEADY.

The funeral of the victims of the fire which destroyed the male portion of the Home for the Aged, in Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, took place yesterday morning. The services were held at 9:30 o'clock, in the basement of the female department. Father McCarthy, of St. John's College, officiated. Sixteen of the bodies were buried in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, in a plot of ground furnished by Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin. The body of Michael Cummings, who was killed by leaping from the third-story window to the stone pavement below, was buried in the Calvary Cemetery. The funeral of Conrad Landerman, whose remains were recognized by his grandson, took place at St. Leonard's Church, corner of Hamburg and Jefferson streets, Rev. Father Faber officiating. The unfortunate man's relatives took charge of the body, and it was buried in the Branch Evergreens Cemetery. Only three of the bodies were identified, all the others being burnt beyond recognition. Some of the bodies were so distorted by the horrible sufferings they endured in their death agonies as to render it impossible to put them into coffins, and for such as these pine boxes were constructed. Solemn Requiem High Mass, for the repose of the souls of the dead, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the chapel of St. John's College, in Willoughby, near Throop avenue, at which the clergy of St. John's College will officiate.

Fire Marshal Keady visited the scene of the disaster again yesterday morning, and made further investigation into the cause of the fire, and the condition of the building, together with the provisions for guarding against accident and loss of life in case of fire. He examined, under oath, Mr. Patrick N. O'Brien, the builder, who erected the buildings according to designs furnished by Father Levere, who, he said, designed all the buildings built by the order in this country. The east wing, which was burned, was built four years ago; witness said that he was the contractor for all the work, and that he sublet the mason work to James Ashfield; the east wing was four stories high, about 75 by 50, outside the chapel, and was substantially built with 16-inch walls; this was not necessary, but the father would have it so; the beams were spruce, from 10 to 12 inches, and from 12 to 16 inches; the beams in the upper stories were not so strong as those below, but there were none less than 10 inches; the roof was constructed of trusses about 8 by 12, 6 by 8, &c.; it was planked with white pine, tongued and grooved, covered with felt and then slated; the gutters were lined with tin, and the salleys were floored with lead. In that part of the building burned there were two fire-places on each floor, front and rear, to the attic. There were three flues in each chimney-breast. Witness says he then built himself and knew they were good. None of the beams were permitted to enter the flues. There was a "beader" formed in front of each fire-place, all through the building. The flue was protected in the rear by eight-inch brick work, and in the front by one brick thick—four inches.

In reply to the question as to whether he thought that the fire had originated from any of the flues, Mr. O'Brien said he was sure that it did not. He did not put in the heating apparatus, but did the plumbing and gas-fitting. The means of ingress and egress were provided for the east wing by main stairs in the wing. In addition to this, there were outside stairs up to the third story, inclosed by woodwork. The middle stairs, which connected with the main stairs was in the burned building, near the chapel. These stairs were all built of yellow pine, were about four feet wide, and properly protected. The inmates could have left all parts of this building by any one of the stairs, assuming that the doors were open. The outside stairs were put up after the building was erected. The design contemplated the carrying out of the building to the next street.

When asked why fire-escapes were not provided for so large a building, containing, as it did, nearly two hundred persons, witness replied that there were so many stairways in the building that fire-escapes were not considered necessary.

As soon as the insurances and other preliminary matters are settled it is intended to begin the work of repairing the damage to the institution. Mr. O'Brien, the builder, said yesterday that it would cost $25,000 to put the building in as good order as it was before the fire. The walls are very thick and strong and will not have to be removed, but the entire interior of the building will have to be replaced and a new roof put on.

As stated yesterday the inquest will take place on Monday next at the Brooklyn Morgue, in Willoughby street. Coroner Nolan will conduct the investigation.

SPAIN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH ENGINEER CORPS—THE PROPOSED RECEPTION.

The detachment of troops belonging to the Spanish Engineer Corps, who are to assist in erecting the buildings to be occupied by the Spanish Commissioners on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, will arrive in this City on the steamer Parthia, which is due to-day. Lieut. Col. Marin is in command of the detachment, which is made up of two Sergeants, two Corporals, and twenty-four privates. Under the auspices of Mr. Hipólito de Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General at this port, and Mr. Ferrer de Conto, the editor of *El Cronista*, the Spanish residents of New-York have determined to give the soldiers of their country a public reception and a banquet. With this object a meeting was held and a committee was appointed to receive them at Sandy Hook. The committee will consist of Mr. Hipólito de Uriarte, as an official representative of Spain; Messrs. Serajin Lladó, members of the Spanish Benevolent Society; Messrs. Vicente Sanchiz and Francisco Suances y Campos, representing the Centennial Commissions of the Army and Navy; Messrs. José Sanchez, Carlos G. de Aparondeu, and Mr. Gerardo Acha, representing the mercantile interests, and Mr. José Ferrer de Conto. Upon disembarking from the steamer, Col. Marin will be escorted to the hotel he may select by the Consul General and a portion of the committee, and the soldiers will be taken to the Hotel Español, No. 4 Fourth street, under charge of the other members of the committee. In the evening a banquet will be given to Col. Marin in the Hoffman House, which will be attended by Mr. Fabra, the chief of the Spanish Commission, and a large number of the most prominent Spanish residents of New-York. A dinner will also be given to the soldiers in the Hotel Español, at which Mr. Ferrer de Conto will preside. The next day the detachment will be escorted to the railroad depot by the committee, and will take the train to Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. another meeting of Spanish gentlemen was held at Mr. De Conto's house, with the object of celebrating the declaration of peace in Spain in a fitting manner. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of Messrs. José Carrió, Ramon Veres, Vicente Sanchez, José Ferrer de Conto, Ignacio Haya, Angel Suances y Campos, Ramon Guerra, and Marcelino Hoyos. On the 12th these gentlemen met, and it was decided that in honor of the happy occasion a grand banquet should be given at the Hoffman House, and that invitations to be presented should be extended to his Excellency, Don Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, the Spanish Minister at Washington; Mr. Hipólito de Uriarte, Consul General of Spain at this port; the Spanish Centennial Commissioners, and representatives of the New-York press.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A ship, cotton laden, name unknown, (probably the ship Ontario, of London,) came ashore on Long Beach, near Little Egg Harbor Inlet, N. J., at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two of her boats, with some of the crew, have landed safely. A third boat still remains outside, and, being heavily loaded, the crew are afraid to land. The ship lies nearly opposite Life Station No. 22, and a boat has gone to her assistance.

The schooner Lizzie G., from Trinidad, for Philadelphia, sugar laden, put into Key West yesterday morning, leaking and otherwise damaged. She will discharge.

The British brig Grace Kelly, from Barbados for Rockport, struck on a ledge at Wood's Hole yesterday morning. She got off and is now at anchor off that port. The extent of the damage is unknown.

The schooner Annie Amsden, from Cienfuegos, for Boston, was totally wrecked coming out of Cienfuegos. She is insured in the Atlantic office, New-York. No date nor particulars are given.

The brig James Crosby, Capt. Lord, from Port-au-Prince, for Philadelphia, before reported wrecked at Castle Island, was spoken Feb. 22, between Inagua and Castle Island. She reported that she had been ashore on the Hog Styes Reef, and had four feet of water in her hold, and the leak was gaining at the rate of six inches per hour, and that she would try to get into Inagua or the nearest port.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Daniel P. Wood, of Syracuse, is at the Astor House.

Col. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army, and William J. McAlpine, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is at the Everett House.

Mayor-elect D. J. Johnston, of Cohoes, N. Y., and J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Ward Cheney, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 35,070 letters and 58 bags of papers.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has subscribed $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment Armory Fund.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Oscar Lindenroos, at No. 305 Avenue A, on Tuesday evening, and stole property valued at $110.

William Parker, a newsboy, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for picking the pocket of Mr. Henry Rosenthal, of No. 79 Fourth avenue.

The objections to the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court on Thursday next.

The body of Herman Scherner, forty years of age, who was accidentally drowned on Dec. 21, was found in the North River yesterday at the foot of Fortieth street.

The Millinery and Fancy Goods Jobbers' Association, at a meeting on Monday, adopted a resolution recommending that no compromises be made with fraudulent debtors.

Noretta McFadden, an infant one year old, was scalded to death by falling into a tub of hot water at the residence of her parents, No. 533 East Twelfth street, on Tuesday.

The people of New-York interested in shipping will assemble in mass-meeting at Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal street, this evening, to take action in regard to the Shipping act of June, 1872.

Burglars forced an entrance into the residence of Valentine Kuhn, at Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, early yesterday morning, and carried off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $125.

Deputy Surveyor Nichols seized yesterday the jewelry valued at $15,000 which was found in the possession of Carl W. Linherd and Alexander S. Normand, on board the Caracas, on the ground that the duty was not paid.

In the United States Circuit Court, Equity Branch, Judge Johnson yesterday confirmed the Master's report in the suit of the Union Paper-bag Company against Messrs. Mallory & Newell, awarding the plaintiffs $40,171 65.

Decision was reserved by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of Eugene Bourier and John Higgins, the two striking tailors whose discharge from arrest for disorderly conduct was asked for.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer Johnson, of the Philadelphia Fire Department, paid a visit yesterday to the New-York Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of inspecting the working of the chemical fire engines and river fire-boat.

A meeting of the lot-owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held yesterday at No. 30 Broadway. A statement was submitted showing that the total assets amount to $898,783 11. The interments during the year were 6,125 in number, and the total interments 179,015.

The new Metropolitan Museum of Art, at Fifth avenue and Eighty-second street, is rapidly approaching completion. The new Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, on Eighth avenue and Seventy-ninth street, is also nearly completed, and will be opened next Fall.

The Park Department has discharged fifty-six of its employes, consisting mainly of those who have been from ten to twelve years in the Central Park. It is said that the men retained are largely made up of the recent and unsalified appointments of Commissioners Martin and Donohue.

Thomas, alias "Blinkey," Rielly, one of the most notorious pickpockets in the country, was arrested on Tuesday for picking the pocket of Mr. J. De Long, on a Fourth avenue car. On being arraigned before Justice Murray at the Tombs, he was fully committed for trial at General Sessions.

A wine merchant, named George Gosswilder, of Staten Island, was found drunk in Whitehall street on Tuesday night, having in his possession a singular weapon, combining a revolver, dirk-knife, and brass knuckles. He was bailed at the Tombs yesterday by Karl Klein, the wine importer of No. 197 Bowery.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction in the suit of the Union Paper-bag Company against H. B. Claflin, John Claflin, and W. G. Bell, restraining the defendants from using certain machinery for the manufacture of paper-bags at their establishment in Hoboken.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick returned from a very successful lecturing tour in the West yesterday, and immediately left for New-England, where his engagements will keep him for the next two weeks. He then proceeds to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The General has delivered more than one hundred lectures thus far this season.

The Church Committee of the Women's Centennial Union of this City are sitting at Chickering Hall, corner Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, daily, from 2 to 5 P. M., and will do so until the 19th, to receive contributions for the Women's Pavilion, Model Hospital, and Kindergarten, at the Grand Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Judge Donohue refused yesterday the application of Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street Railroad Company, asking for the punishment for contempt of Jacob Sharp, one of the stockholders, who was charged with disobeying the injunction had against him and the other stockholders restraining them from interfering with the Receiver.

The case of Funcke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company was brought to trial before Judge Sanford, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $12,500 as assignee of Gen. Sturm, on the insurance of the schooner S. D. Keyes, which was loaded with arms for the Maximilian war in Mexico, and which was abandoned and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.

During the month of February the number of letters delivered by the Post Office in this City was as follows: Registered letters, 21,629; mail letters, 2,809,956; mail postal cards, 298,386; local letters, 1,765,369; local postal cards, 477,594; newspapers, 729,547. The number collected was as follows: Letters, 4,741,394; postal cards, 462,648; newspapers, 389,848. The postage on local matter was $79,950 35. The carriers employed numbered 431.

The United States Business Directory for 1876 has just been issued by Messrs. Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia. It contains the boundaries of the several States and Territories in the Union; their respective political divisions, and their officers, besides the addresses of the principal firms in every city and village of the United States, classified in alphabetical order. At the end of the volume is appended a copy of the United States Customs tariff. The whole forms a valuable book of reference of over 1,600 pages.

The case of Charles L. Lawrence was called again in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict, yesterday morning, when Assistant District Attorney Foster announced that a demurrer had been filed by the prosecution in answer to the rejoinder of the defense. Mr. Tracy, for the defense, said he did not see how a demurrer could be filed after issue had been joined, but after considerable argument Judge Benedict allowed it to stand. Mr. Tracy asked that the case might be argued before the Judges, so as to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court on questions raised by the defense. This was denied as impossible, and the case was set down for Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

Henry McCaffrey, aged twenty-three years, formerly of No. 176 Hamilton avenue, has been missing since Dec. 26, 1876. Yesterday afternoon his body was found floating in the Atlantic Basin.

The estimated cost of building the proposed Nineteenth street sewer is $9,684 19, or about $44 per lot, according to the assessment roll which has been completed by the Board of City Works.

Deputy Keeper John Cowan, of Raymond Street Jail, has sued the New-York *Staats Zeitung* for libel, in connection with an article recently published by that paper reflecting upon him in regard to his action in reference to Rabenstein, the condemned murderer. He claims $25,000 damages.

STATEN ISLAND.

Assemblyman Townsend, who represents Richmond County in the Legislature, writes to his constituents to say that he will introduce no bill that seeks to change the charter of Edgewater, unless it is asked for by a majority of the tax-payers.

The village election at Port Richmond, which was held on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Jacob Hatfield and George F. Thomson for Trustees, Jacob B. Pollock as Treasurer, James Tappan as Assessor, and Alfred C. Decker as Collector.

The Chairman of the Democratic General Committee has given notice that unless the members who have been absent from the regular meetings for some time past attend on the first Monday in April and give good and sufficient reasons for their absence their places will be filled by other appointments.

In compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees of Edgewater, the Treasurer had made a statement of the receipts and expenditures to cover the time that the present board has held office. The statement says that $33,000 have been collected, of which $25,000 were expended, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $8,000.

LONG ISLAND.

The Assembly Committee on Civil Divisions had their first hearing on the matter of the proposed formation of "Nassau County" from parts of Queens and Suffolk Counties on Tuesday afternoon. The new county party was numerously represented, and both delegations were of marked intelligence. The advocates of division came prepared at once to go into argument on the merits, but the policy of the opposition was to obtain delay, it being alleged that sufficient time had not been given to enable all the people interested to obtain requisite information upon the subject. After considerable discussion the opposition finally carried their point, and a second hearing is to be had on Wednesday afternoon next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

While delivering his charge to the Grand Jury at White Plains, Judge Dykman very plainly referred to the existence of glaring corruption among county officials. Names were not mentioned, but criminating developments are anticipated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gangs of men were put to work yesterday dredging the Morris Canal, in anticipation of an early resumption of traffic.

At the last meeting of the Hudson County Board of Health, official announcement was made that small-pox was on the increase in the county.

Aaron Vreeland, a resident of Bergen avenue, Jersey City, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the caving in of an embankment on Communipaw avenue.

Francis Hickman, the Newark jeweler who swallowed a dose of muriatic acid with the intention of committing suicide, died at a late hour Tuesday night.

The statement published in some of yesterday's papers that the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company of Paterson had begun a libel suit for $50,000 against the Paterson *Press* was untrue.

The Midland Railroad Depot, at Midland Park, near Paterson, was entered by burglars Tuesday and robbed of every portable article it contained. The burglars did considerable damage to the building.

Michael Foley, a laborer, residing at Granton Station, on the line of the Northern Railroad, jumped from a train yesterday while it was running at full speed, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

An inquest was begun by Coroner Gannon, of Jersey City, last evening, in the case of Franklin Ford, who died last Friday at the Charitable Hospital from stab wounds inflicted by John Heavey in a street fight on Feb. 26.

The body of Franklin Ford, the victim of the knife duel in Jersey City, still lies at the Morgue, none of his friends, if he has any, having come to claim it. Before he died Ford said he had relatives living in Cohoes, N. Y.

Theobald Fritchie, a resident of Spring street, West Hoboken, made his appearance in Justice Darcey's office yesterday, and said that on Tuesday night he had been attacked by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and money.

Mrs. Mary E. Scott, a resident of Sherman street, Jersey City Heights, went to a store in New-York Tuesday morning with some work she had been doing, and left there about 11 o'clock to return home. She has not since been heard from, and her friends are greatly alarmed.

John Lehman and George Scales were arrested yesterday for the assault and battery committed by them on Robert Idell, the Hoboken bank clerk who broke an engagement of marriage with Lehman's sister, and whom the young lady assaulted in the bank office last week. Acting Recorder Sheng admitted them to bail in the sum of $200.

Patrick Gallagher, James Beams, Michael Griffin, and Marcus Stokes, the four men who are implicated in the stabbing of Michael Flood, in a saloon on Grand street, Jersey City, Saturday night, were arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday morning. Flood was brought into court, and fully identified the prisoners as the parties who assaulted him. The prisoners were committed in default of bail.

An interesting civil suit has just been concluded in the Morris County Court. In 1875 a package marked "C. O. D." was sent to William C. Emmett, at Morristown, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company, and John H. Romaine, the agent of the company, accepted Mr. Emmett's check for the amount. Before the check was cashed the bank on which it was drawn suspended payment, and Mr. Romaine, being held personally responsible for the amount by the express company, sued Mr. Emmett for it. He recovered judgment for the full amount with interest.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts, it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE of gentlemen's HATS is now ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

THE COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, March 7.—Coffee is unchanged; good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ₱ ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 25⅝. At Santos Coffee is unaltered. Prices are maintained at 5,580@